THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 15, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

On Wednesday evening Joe Jefferson will appear at our theatre, in his incomparable character of Rip Van Winkle.——The Christian church, in Savannah, has been reorganized.——After a brilliant engagement in Savannah, the Oates troupe have gone to Charleston.——Four funerals within an hour of each other in Savannah on Sunday last.—*Savannah News.*

MACON.

Macon is to have another church.——About twenty little boys and girls of Macon have organized themselves into a Cold Water Temple.—*Macon Enterprise.*

SPARTA.

We say it to the credit of the freedmen of Hancock, that they worked well last year, and as prices were remunerative they handled toward and during Christmas, a good deal of money. They appear as much contented as at any time since the war, and have generally made contracts for 1873, and entered cheer fully upon the year's work.——Thomas I. Little has been elected Ordinary of Hancock county.—*Times and Planter.*

DAHLONEGA.

Mr. G. Hughes, the financial agent of the Riley road, is in possession of $750, and the work on the road is progressing.——Clarkesville is to have a newspaper. The North Georgia Herald to be the name.——Between ninety and one hundred students have entered North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega.—*Mountain Signal.*

The Proper Man to Fill General A. R. Wright's Seat.

Editors Constitution: We think the people of the Eighth Congressional District would find in Judge James S. Hook the very man to fill the seat of General Wright. Judge Hook is a man all respect who know him and admit his decided ability. Then he is pendant and cautious, and will make as reliable a member of Congress as can be found in that body to-day. He combines all the qualities necessary to make a statesman, and if elected will undoubtedly give satisfaction not only to the people of the Eighth District, but be a source of pride and gratification to all the State.

He is not a politician as we know them in this day and time. He does not know much about "wire-working" and "log rolling." But as a public officer before, he has demonstrated his worth and manhood in the forum and on the bench.

I see the good people of his district are moving to elect him. I hope they will be successful, as everybody in Georgia is interested in having good men in our national councils. GEORGIA.

Our New Orleans Letter.

CITY HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1873.

Editors Constitution: As there is a vast tide of emigration from the old Southern States, drifting through here to Texas, let me give those who propose to come some valuable information whereby they may be benefited. They will find it more convenient and less expense than by any other route to come here by the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad and take he [boat to Shreveport, Tyler, Marshal, Paris, Jefferson, and all other points in western Texas. The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad furnishes them the saftest and best facilities possible to reach here, landing them at the steamboat wharves, thus saving transfer and otherwise economising time and money. As there is now a large fleet of fine boats in the Red River trade, there are numerous departures daily, and the price of first-class cabin passage averages less than twenty dollars. Deck fare less than five. By all other routes the cost by rail and stage is not less than fifty dollars to Shreveport, the conveniences and comforts also far less than by this road and boat.

Persons having tickets through by this railroad to Galveston are landed at Morgan's steamer wharf, and have no transfer, thus saving largely in the expense that would otherwise occur. This arrangement, like many others of invaluable service to the traveling and shipping public, is due to the energetic application of Colonel Norman C. Jones, the general ticket and freight agent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad. The New Orleans Trade Guide, in an article on this road, pays a just tribute to this gentleman in the following shortened paragraph:

"In this agent, the road secures the invaluable services of one of the most competent and active young railroad men in the South. With his broad, comprehensive and liberal ideas, tempered by the utmost caution and prudence, he manages the vast details of his important department with skill, intelligence and fidelity to the company's best interests, which singularly evidences his splendid business capacity. The remarkable success which has attended his labors has established for him a greatly respected name among our prominent business men, who estimate him highly for his superior talent and efficiency. Under his careful and wise management, the commercial interests of this road are daily increasing in profits and importance to the company and community. By thoroughly understanding the situation here, he exercises the most liberal views in his transactions, and here we commend him to passengers and shippers as a gentleman whom they will find always ready and disposed to furnish them every facility possible, and attentive consideration of their claims and demands." Where to stop and why, is explained in the following notice from the Meridian Gazette: The bulk of travel to and through this city make their head-quarters at the City Hotel, where we find every day large numbers of travelers from every section of the country, enjoying the comforts and advantages of that popular and centrally located resort. During the past summer it was completely repaired and renovated in every particular necessary to make it the brightest and most cheerful place of the kind in the South. The result of this is, that it has the best and most pleasant rooms for ladies' and families' use that can be found in New Orleans. The cuisine is free from annoyances incident to other hotels, and the conveniences are surpassing in excellence. When Col. Morse, the energetic and generous proprietor, returned from Europe, he found that other first class hotels had established rates at four dollars and a half a day, but he refused to enter into the combination, and hence retains his old and just price, three dollars a day. His rates are uniform, and the accommodations and fare are first-class in every respect, as pertain to any other hotel in the south. The St. James Hotel is open for rooms only by the day, week or month, allowing patrons to eat at the City Hotel or where they please. Those persons who prefer this way of living will find it less expensive and more comfortable to stop at the St. James than any where else in the city.

Tennessee News.

Fayette county has a negro Magistrate.

Sarah McDonald, aged 135 years, died in Scott county last week.

A prolific wife in Madison county has given birth to four children within the last fourteen months.

A man at a Cleveland hotel, Wednesday last, ate 24 biscuits, 7 cups of coffee, 12 hard boiled eggs, etc.

☞ The Governor of the French colony of Pondicherry, in India, has forbidden the colonists to dance so long as the dreadful Prussians pollute the sacred soil of France.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 14, 1873.

Senate met at usual hour; called to order by President Trammell.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ketchum.

Roll called and minutes of yesterday read and approved.

The judiciary committee, through Mr. Reese, chairman, reported a number of bills to the Senate.

Mr. Mathews—A resolution that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of seven from each body, to change the present plan and divide the State into thirteen judicial circuits. Lost.

Bills reported by Judiciary Committee were taken up.

A bill to legalize the action of the Superior Court of Wilcox county. Passed.

A bill to amend the act organizing the City Court of Atlanta. Passed.

A bill to amend an act establishing county courts. Passed.

A bill to add an additional amendatory section to the law on carrying concealed weapons. Reported on adversely by committee and lost.

A bill to regulate the lawful claims in this State. Passed.

A bill to repeal the law to prevent gaming in retail liquor houses in this State. Reported back by committee with several changes and amendments.

The bill, as reported by the committee, applies to minors gaming in these places and evoked considerable debate.

The amendment was opposed by Senators Estes, W. P. Mathews and Hester, who moved its indefinite postponement.

The yeas and nays being called for on postponement, the vote in the affirmative was:

Messrs. Brown, Cannon, Clark, Estes, Gilmore, Hester, Hoyl, Hudson, Jervis, Jones, W. P. Mathews, W. W. Mathews, Mattox, McAfee, Payne, Peddy, Roberson and Wofford.

Those voting in the negative are:

Messrs. Black, Blance, Brantley, Cain, Cameron, Carter, Crawford, Cone, Devaux, Harris, Kibbee, Kirkland, Knight, Lester, Nicholls, Reese, Simmons and Winn.

The yeas were 18; nays 19.

The motion to postpone was lost.

On motion to agree to the report of the committee, the vote stood even, when the President cast his vote in favor of agreeing—and the bill as amended was passed.

A bill to change the time of the sales of administrators, executors, guardians and trustees, from forty days, to once a week for four days—was reported on favorably by the committee, and the bill passed.

A bill to incorporate the Bartow Iron Company—amended and bill passed.

A bill to incorporate the Cherokee Iron Company. Amended and bill passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, so as to legalize the aid extended to the Port Royal Road. First section of bill amended by Judiciary Committee and bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Jones the resolution relating to the Senate taking a recess from 22d January till 22d July was taken up.

Mr. Brown opposed the resolution, advocating that the Senate continue with its present session until all business necessary was completed. Private business should be a secondary consideration when the public welfare demanded the services of its legislators. Get through at as early a day as possible, and then go home. He moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Hester favored indefinite postponement. One of the reasons urged was that some of the Senators were farmers. They knew when they came here that seed-time and harvest would come at the usual time. Yet they came. They knew when the General Assembly would convene, and should not now endeavor to take advantage of their power and go home and return at will. It was a bad precedent. Every year it would be demanded unless the people frowned it down. There was too much legislation any how. He wanted to get through. If any business was necessary to demand a return in July it was imperatively necessary to be done now.

Mr. Mathews favored the passage of the resolution. The interest of the State would not be jeopardized. This shown, the people would be satisfied with the action of this body and glad to know that the farming interest would be protected.

Mr. Jones also favored the passage of the resolution in a pithy and pointed speech, showing the reasons why he advocated it.

On motion, the previous question was called and the yeas and nays taken on indefinite postponement. The vote stood yeas, 22; nays, 17. Resolution postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Simmons introduced a bill to establish a board of commissioners for the county of Bibb.

Mr. Harris—A motion to take up the resolution offered by Mr. Jones, that the hours of meeting of the Senate shall be from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M., hereafter. Resolution passed.

Mr. Nicholls asked to be relieved from serving as chairman on the Committee of Education. Agreed to, and Mr. Arnow was made chairman. Mr. McAfee was added to the committee.

The roll was called for the purpose of introducing bills on first reading.

Mr. Blance—A bill to change section 4069 of the Code.

Mr. Blance—A bill to incorporate the North and South Road from Rome via Talbotton to Columbus.

Mr. Crawford—A bill to amend section 3743 of the Code.

Mr. Hillyer—A bill to authorize the Georgia National Bank of Atlanta to settle with private depositors in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor's message.

Mr. Brown—A bill to repeal the usury laws of this State and fix a rate of interest.

Mr. Hudson—A bill to amend the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Kibbee—A bill to alter section 4348 of the Code.

Mr. Payne—A bill to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public, and Constables in this State.

Mr. Arnow—A bill to define the qualifications of jurors.

Also, a bill to alter and amend section 3199 of the Code.

Also, a bill to prevent frauds in elections and to protect the ballot-box in this State.

Also, a bill to encourage the publication of books and newspapers in this State by exempting from taxation all material used in the business.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones.

Mr. Foster, of Richmond, moved to reconsider so much of the journal as relates to the passage of the resolution to have the floor of the hall carpeted. Resolution reconsidered.

Leaves of absence granted to Messrs. Phillips, of Echols, and Watt, of Muscogee, on account of sickness.

Mr. Fort, of Sumter, was announced as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, vice Swearingen, resigned.

Mr. Murphy, of Harris, offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. A. D. Nunnally, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Judiciary, said:

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on the Judiciary have had under consideration a resolution relating to the right of the counties of Rockdale, McDuffie, Douglas, and Dodge to representation in this House, and I am instructed to report the accompanying resolution, which the committee recommend be agreed to.

Whereas, The number of members of the House of Representatives is limited by the Constitution to 175, and by the Constitution this number is apportioned among 132 counties; and whereas the creation of the new counties of Dodge, Douglas, Rockdale and McDuffie, since the adoption of the Constitution, has increased the number of counties to 136, and no change having been made in the apportionment of members so as to provide for said new counties;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the said counties of Dodge, Douglas, Rockdale and McDuffie are not now entitled to representation in this House.

Report adopted and resolution agreed to.

Mr. McDaniel, of Walton, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Messrs. Stewart, Sturgis, Duncan and Buchan, elected as representatives from the counties of Rockdale, McDuffie, Douglas and Dodge, respectively, while not entitled to the privileges of representatives, shall be and are hereby invited to seats on the floor of this House, and shall be entitled to such reasonable compensation as is usually allowed by legislative bodies to persons required by an order of the House to attend and give information concerning important matters of legislation.

Mr. Hudson of Schley moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Yeas 69; nays 68.

The Speaker voted nay, making a tie, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Dell of Screven offered an amendment to come in after the words floor of the House, "but shall not be entitled to vote on any question coming before this House," which was accepted by Mr. McDaniel.

Mr. Hudson of Schley offered a substitute to invite every citizen of the counties of Rockdale, McDuffie, Douglas and Dodge to seats on the floor, and that they receive compensation. The Speaker ruled the substitute not germain, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Lyon of Dougherty offered an amendment, striking out all after the word floor of the House.

Mr. Turnbull, of Banks, offered a substitute, that whereas, the counties of Rockdale, McDuffie, Douglas and Dodge are denied representation by the Constitution, that Messrs. Stewart, Sturgis, Duncan and Buchan be invited to seats, but they are not to receive any compensation.

On motion of Mr. Bush, of Miller, the substituted was tabled by yeas, 89; nays, 49.

Mr. Latham, of Campbell, offered as a substitute for the whole, a resolution inviting Messrs. Stewart, Sturgis, Duncan and Buchan to seats on the floor during their stay in the city.

The debate was spirited and lengthy.

Messrs. McDaniel, Tutt, Bush, Walsh, Pierce, Shewmake and Reese favored the original resolution in fine efforts.

Messrs. Turnbull, Hudson, Peabody, Mercer, Latham, Hoge, Gleison, Butt and Anderson, of Cobb, opposed the original resolution.

Mr. Griffin, of Twiggs, called the previous question, which was sustained.

The substitute offered by Mr. Latham, of Campbell, was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Nutting, of Bibb, offered a resolution inviting Hon. Garnett McMillan to a seat on the floor of the House, which was agreed to.

The Speaker explained that the law required the Speaker *pro tem.* to be elected *viva voce.* The House on yesterday elected him by acclamation.

The House proceeded to elect a speaker *pro tem., viva voce.*

Honorable W. D. Anderson, of Cobb, was unanimously elected.

Mr. Reese of Morgan offered a resolution inviting Rev. J. Knowles to a seat on the floor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Turnbull of Banks offered a resolution inviting Hon. O. M. Doyle, of South Carolina, to a seat on the floor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stapleton of Jefferson offered a resolution inviting Hon. H. V. Johnson to a seat on the floor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Moses of Coweta offered a resolution inviting Hon. J. E. Stalling to a seat on the floor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Glisson of Burke offered a resolution inviting Hon. A. H. Stephens to a seat on the floor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Taliaferro of Washington offered a resolution returning thanks to Dr. Angier, late State Treasurer, which under the rules goes over until to-morrow.

House bills were read the second time and referred.

On motion of Mr. Hoge of Fulton, the House took a recess until 3:15 o'clock P. M.

The House of Bonaparte.

The living members of the Bonaparte family are Prince Napoleon, (Pion-Pion) who married Princess Clothilde, daughter of the King of Italy. He constituted himself a sort of breakwater between the despotism of his cousin, the Emperor, and the liberalism of the party of progress. He lived in fine style Palais Royal until the Napoleonic fabric broke down. He is now among the dismounted cavalry of the empire, and passes his time contemplating the beauties of Lake Leman.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who murdered Victor Nio and was acquitted of the crime, was born at Rome on the 11th of October, 1815. He was the son of Lucien Bonaparte by his second wife. At the age of sixteen he took part in the Tuscan insurrection, was arrested, and shut up for six months in the citadel of Leghorn. On being set free he proceeded to the United States, as the doors of the church were closed against him.

In January, 1832, he arrived in New York in a Yankee commercial brig, and went up to Breeze Point, on the Delaware, where his uncle Joseph was living. From that he turned to New Granada, where a struggle for independence was going on, and, Santander being his uncle's friend, he received the commission of *chef alecadron.* In 1833 he returned to Europe and was permitted by the Pope to settle at Canino, in the Maremma. After many infamous scrapes he finally pulked up in Paris with an intense loyalty for the Napoleonic *regime.* In a cowardly way he shot a promising young Frenchman, Victor Noir, and after being acquitted of the offense left France. He is now reported to be in Corsica.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, of the order of Priests of the Sacred College of the Vatican, in which he stands twenty-eight on the list, was born in Rome 15th of November, 1828. He was nominated Cardinal 13th March, 1868. He is one of the private secretaries to Pope Pius the Ninth. He is a man of finished education, extremely taciturn and has the reputation of being a consummate diplomatist.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, born January 4, 1813, was Senator, with the title of Imperial Highness.

Prince Antoine Bonaparte, born 31st October, 1816, bears the title of Imperial Highness, and holds a position in the household of the Pope.

Princess Alexandrine Marie, born October 12, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini de Canino.

Princess Constance, born January 30, 1823, became Abbess of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Rome.

Princess Julie-Charlotte-Scraide-Pauline-Letitia-Desiree-Bartholomee, born June 6, 1830; married August 30, 1847, to Alexandre Del Galio, Marquis de Roccaglovine.

Princess Charlotte Honorine Josephine, borne March 4, 1852; married October 4, 1848, to Prince Pierre, Count of Primoli.

Princess Marie-Desiree-Eugenie-Josephine-Philomene, born March 18, 1855; married March 2, 1851, to Paul, Count de Capello.

Prince Napoleon-Charles Gregoire-Jacques Phillippe, born February 5, 1839; President of the General Council of Corsica, Chief of the Battalion of Infantry in the service of France, ordnance officer under the Emperor; married November 25, 1859, to the Princess Marie Christine, born July 25, 1843, daughter of Jean Nepompucene, Prince of Ruspoli and of Cerveteri and of Barbary, Princess of Masimo and d'Arsoli.

Princess Mathilde Letitia Welhelmine, born May 27, 1820; married October 21, 1841, to Annatole Demidoff, Prince of San Donato; became widow May 18, 1870. She is now residing in England, like a good many more of the family.

Tilton and His Slanderers.

[Special telegram to the Commercial.]

NEW YORK, January 9.—The statement recently spread by telegraph that Theodore Tilton would soon publish a lengthy reply to his slanderers, is denied in his letter to a friend, which appears in a Brooklyn paper this evening. Mr. Tilton writes: "You say how easy to give the lie to the wicked story, and thus end it forever; but stop and consider. The story is a whole library of statements, a hundred or more, and it would be strange if some of them are not correct, though I doubt if any are so. So extensive a libel requires, if answered at all, a special denial of its several parts, and furthermore, it requires, in this particular case, not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of other things that remain unstated in mystery.

Now, my friend, you urge me to speak, but when the truth is a sword, God's mercy sometimes commands it to be sheathed. I do burn to defend my wife and little ones. You know not the fiery spirit within me, but my wife's heart is more a fountain of charity and quenches all resentments. She says: 'Let there be no suffering save to ourselves alone,' and forbids a vindication to the injury of others. From the beginning she has stood with her hands on my lips, saying 'hush.' So when you prompt me to speak, note her more Christian mandate of silence. Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone, and so long as this is happily the case, I shall try with patience to keep my answer within my own breast, lest it should go forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts."

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Safety of the Steamer Edgar Stewart.

Judge Caldwell's Decision in the Case of Harrison and Hadley.

Marshal Bazaine Bowed Down with Grief.

Napoleon's Remains in State.

NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The thaw continues. The weather is mild with west winds.

AID FOR CUBA.

The Herald states that the steamer Edgar Stewart, which recently left Aspinwall with a full cargo and some recruits for the insurgents, safely landed on the Cuban coast.

VIRGINIA.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

NORFOLK, January 14.—Schooner Harriet A. Rogers for Wilmington is ashore on Body Island. Assistance has been sent.

ARKANSAS.

JUDGE CALDWELL'S DECISION.

LITTLE ROCK, January 14.—Judge Caldwell rendered his decision to-day in the case of Judge Harrison against Governor Hadley, and others. He sustains defendant's demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court. He says the court has no jurisdiction under the enforcement act of any election, except where parties have been deprived to vote by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In complainant's bill no averment of this kind is made. He gave leave to counsel to reargue the case before the full bench in April, when, it is thought, Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court, and Circuit Judge Dillon will be present. In referring to the decision of Judge Darrell, of Louisiana, he says: The court in that case decided it had jurisdiction solely on the ground that in the complaint set up that parties had been denied the right to vote by reason of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. In this suit no such averment is made, and the complainant is remitted to the court of his State for relief

FRANCE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE BOWED DOWN WITH SORROW.

PARIS, January 14.—Marshal Bazaine is deeply afflicted by the death of Napoleon. The news rendered him quite ill. His wife has gone to Chizzehurst.

ENGLAND.

VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, January 14.—Arrangements have been made for the admission of two hundred persons hourly to view the remains of Napoleon which are lying in state.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 20½; Orleans 20½(?); sales 1,215 bales.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady. Pork quiet—mess $13 75@14. Lard quiet and in buyers favor—western steam 8@8½. Turpentine quiet and firm at 61½. Rosin firm at $3 85 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks strong. Gold steady at 12¾. Money firm at 7. Exchange—long 9¾; short 10¼. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and steady.

LONDON, January 14.—Consols 92¼@92¾. Erie 48.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes 54f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, January 14—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 10½; Orleans 10¾.

LATER—Cotton dull and easier; uplands 10a10¼; Orleans 10¾a10¾; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December or January, 9¾.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat average 12s 3d a12s 5d. Corn, average, 29s 3d. Flour 29s 6d. Beef 75s.

OLD PAPERS! OLD PAPERS!—For sale at CONSTITUTION OFFICE in bundles of 100 copies each for convenience of customers. $1 per hundred. tf

INKS! INKS! INKS!—We have just received a lot of News and Job Inks. The latter is put up in 5 and 10 lb. cans. Publishers will send in their orders at once if they want to get a good article. nov 5 tf

MONEY TO LOAN.—Any one having money to loan, from $1,000 to $6,000, can do so upon the best security at bank rate of interest. Address X, dec14-dtf care of Constitution Office

MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOKS, containing each 100 popular songs and selections prepared expressly for Mission Schools Price Five Cents per Book. Apply at THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE sep1-dtf W. A. HEMPHILL & Co.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 14, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON firm at 18½; asking higher.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ¼ off and selling at par.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 10; selling $1 12. Silver buying $1 04; selling $1 07.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75@77; 7s 84@86; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 70@72; 8s 80@82. Augusta 82@85. Georgia Railroad stock 92@93; Georgia Railroad bonds 95@98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 88@90; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 91@93. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89@91. Georgia Banking and Trust Company stock $1 10@1 15.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown sheetings—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion 7-8 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 12; Trion 4-4, 12; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 4-4, 14½; light colored 4-4, 14½; heavy osnaburgs 16½; Trion 9-4 @ 24 @ 25; Augusta, 3-4, 16½; light colored 3-4, 14½; heavy osnaburgs 16½; Trion 9-4 @ Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 13½; 4-4, 12. Checks 14@16.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3@4½; net 6@8.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3½@4; net 10c.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $4 20@5 15; net 6@7.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6@9; retail 10@15. Mutton, whole, dressed 10@12½, retail 10@15. Hogs, dressed, 7; 10@12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½@15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17@20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 60 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20@25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 12; retail 20.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 9c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

BAGGING AND TIES—Gunny 25; magnolia and other Western brands 15½a16; double anchor and fadlow 16. Ties 6½a9.

BACON.—Shoulders 6½.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 5½; C. R. sides new meat 7½; clear sides 8c.

LARD.—We quote bucken, 12, cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9½.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 50; extra family $9 00; family $8 25; superfine $7 50.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 80; mixed, 75@78; in car, 73. Wheat best quality $3; red wheat $1 80@1 90. Oats 53@60. Rye 1 15@1 20. Barley $1 10@1 15.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; fair Extra C 13, Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½@13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $3. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7c per box Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a23½. Ginger 18@20. Pepper 25@28. Corn meal 85. Starch 8a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 20@24. New Orleans syrup 70@75. Molasses—kegs 25; bbls 30. Cheese, factory 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls, $10 50; No. 2, half bbls, $7 00; No. 3, half bbls, $5 00; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 40; No. 3, kits $1 25.

HAY.—Western timothy $30a35 per ton; new $30a35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15@20; country butter 22a30; Tennessee butter 35a40.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel rails 15c cast steel 20c.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 20d, $6 50; 8d, $6 50; 6d, $6 75; 4d, $7; 3d, $8 25. 8ns, $9 75 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

IRON.—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 60 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck. Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes 30a35 per peck; $1 60 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound. Chestnuts—buying prices $3 00 per bushel, from wagons.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Samuel Bevan & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

Samuel Bevan & Co., and Billop Brumans, Cashier, versus Talley & Wells.

I have levied upon, as the property of Lord Wells, all that lot or parcel of land lying in the city of Atlanta, and in lot No. 65 in the 14th district of Fulton county, state of Georgia, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern street 304 feet from Whitehall street, thence South 53½ degrees East 157 feet along McDaniel street, thence run a 165½ deg. East 196 feet along McDaniel street, thence south 60½ deg. West 196 feet along E Rawson a lot, thence south 18 degrees East 56 feet along said lot, thence South 64½ deg. West 196 feet along F Plumb's lot, thence North 18 deg. West 208 feet along Robinson's private alley, thence south 64 degrees West 81 feet along said alley, thence North 18½ West 120 feet, thence North 81½ degrees East 419½ feet along Baugh's lot and Webb's lot to place of beginning, and will sell the same at public sale, as the court rules, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February Next,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, January 9 h, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

jan7-dlawtd

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the honorable, the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Harvey W Lathrop, in the following case, to-wit:

Harvey W. Lathrop versus Nathan Bass.

I have levied upon, as the property of Nathan Bass, lots of land numbers 838, 841, 842, 843, 844, 858, 859, and part of lot number 857, in the 20th district and 2d section of Floyd county, State of Georgia. Also, lot number 194, in the 20th district, same section, county and State—in all 1,164 acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, December 30th, 1872.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

jan7-dlaw5w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Day & Hoagland, in the following case, to-wit:

Day & Hoagland versus George R. Hamilton.

I have levied upon, as the property of George R. Hamilton, a certain parcel or lot of land number 125, in the 14th district of DeKalb county, state of Georgia, bounded as follows: North by Whitehead Dickens' land, East by lands formerly owned by W B W Dunn, Southwest by the grave yard at the town of Stone Mountain and the Georgia Railroad right of way, being the paved dwelling in a four months, or supporting, to be made by Green H. Dean to Mrs Marcia Hamilton, dated 8th day of March, 1867, and recorded the 18th April, 1867, in Book P, page 104 of DeKalb county, containing 100 acres more or less, and being the lots where said Dean now lives, and including the lot once occupied by John Hudgins, and will sell the same at public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February Next,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, January 9 h, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

jan7-dlawtd

EMORY COLLEGE.

Oxford, Ga.

THE Spring term begins January 15th, 1873, and ends Wednesday, after the 1st Monday in July.

Faculty.

Rev. O. L. Smith, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. G. F. F. Stone, A. M., Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. A. Means, L. L. D., D. D., LL. D., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. I. S. Hopkins, A. M., M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

Rev. Warren Chilcott, D. D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

John M. Duggar, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Rufus W. Smith, A. M., Principal of Academic Department.

Tuition, Spring term in primary classes..... $
Tuition, Spring term in Academic classes..... $

Board from $10 to $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further particulars, address

dec7-codtjan15 O. L. SMITH, President.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

PLATT & CO.,

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

Nos. 7 and 9 James' Bank Block.

ATLANTA, - - - - GEORGIA.

HAVING filled up our rooms, we will be pleased to show the public our new and elegant stock of FURNITURE, just received, and bought exclusively from manufacturers in Northern, Eastern, southern and Western markets.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the grand display of

French Flowers.

WHICH ARE OF OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. dec29—d1f

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GE. RAL, are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to No. 12½ SOUTH BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Eagle House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Mann actory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [dec21-d3m] P. H. ENGELBERT.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

I TAKE pleasure in making the announcement that Mr. W. H. C. Mickelberry, so long and favorably known in the trade of Griffin, Ga., is now connected with my House.

Respectfully, A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta.

By reference to the above card, it will be seen that I am now connected with the Wholesale Grocery and Produce House of A. K. SEAGO, in the city of Atlanta, where I shall be most happy to see my old friends and Produce Merchants that I am now better prepared to protect and promote their interests than ever before. W. H. C. MICKELBERRY, late of Griffin, Georgia.

Stock in Store and to Arrive Soon.

10,000 Pounds Bulk Meats, well cured, including Clear, Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, Packed in Casks and Bags, or loose.

25,000 Pounds Canvassed Bacon, Clear and Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, packed to suit Buyers.

15,000 Pounds Choice Western Quality Leaf Lard, in Barrels and Cans.

GRAIN! GRAIN!

7,000 Bushels Choice White Corn, and Yellow and Mixed Old Sound, Superior Feed Corn.

5,000 Bushels Prime Feed Oats, and Bucksheed Oats, White Seed Oats, and

California Surprise Seed Oats,

Seed Rye, best. 1,000 Bushels Hay. Also—A New Orleans Molasses, Oyster Orders per Planter's Express is successfully filled.

Red Wheat and White Seed Wheat, Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds in variety, of the purest and best sorts and bags Flour—grades and prices equal to any Flour in the State. 300 bales Best Timothy Hay.

Stock of Coffee, Refined Sugars, and Refined and New Crop New Orleans Molasses, Syrup and Refined Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Rice, Bagging, Rope, Starch, Candles, Soap, etc., etc.

Orders promptly and faithfully filled. ☞ Terms Cash, unless by mutual agreement.

Western Agents Atlanta Iron Mock, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama.

Always supplied with Furniture, Provisions, etc., for 1873, to enable them to cultivate their farms

Address A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND AND WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH, AND THE

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the steamers of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon this entire route, from New Orleans and as a terminal point in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 5:45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond or the route of Chesapeake Bay having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873.

☞ Catoosa county sends as a representative to the present Legislature Mr. Nathan J. Lowe. This gentleman is a Democrat of the most decided caste, and attends to his duties with a closeness and fidelity that give promise of large usefulness.

Judge James S. Hook.

A communication in this issue urges the propriety of electing Judge James S. Hook, of Augusta, to fill the place in Congress left vacant by the untimely death of General Wright.

The writer has known Judge Hook long and intimately. To talents of the highest order, and a ready and most forcible eloquence, he adds a vigor of intellectual training and a purity of private life and character not often found. He is in the zenith of his fine powers. He is a gentleman of the most decided convictions and fearless utterance.

He would grace Congress and reflect lustre on his State.

Letter on Immigration.

We publish an extract from a letter intended for the encouragement of the committee on direct trade and immigration at the session in Macon, December 27, but which, with one or two others, came to hand afterwards.

The letter is from a gentleman of Augusta, distinguished for talent, long experience in public affairs, and devotion to the interests of Georgia. We commend it to the consideration of those in authority, and particularly the legislators who are shaping our future destiny. It contains matter for study and reflection.

Taxation and Voting.

The Comptroller General's report presents some curious figures in regard to taxation and voting. The discrepancy between the taxes paid to the common support, and the number of voters exercising the franchise, is in some case remarkable.

The counties of Chattahoochee, Marion and Muscogee, forming the 24th Senatorial district, paid over $36,000 taxes into the public treasury, yet they only voted 3,901 votes at the last election, the whole number of polls returned being 4,097. The counties of Bibb, Monroe and Pike, forming the 23d district, paid over $39,000 taxes, or only $3,000 more than the 24th district. Yet they voted 9,190 votes, or nearly 6,000 more. As the official return of polls in the 23d district is 8,146, the vote given included 1,044 illegal and fraudulent votes.

Crawford, Houston and Taylor counties, forming the 23d district, paid $16,000 taxes, and voted 5,290 polls.

Campbell, Coweta and Meriwether, forming the 36th district, paid $32,000, taxes, and voted 6,115 polls, while Carroll, Heard and Troup, forming the 37th, paid the same taxes and voted only 4,325 polls. As the legal poll of the 36th is 6,019, she voted 96 illegal votes, while the 37th lacked 932 votes of polling her full legal strength.

Macon, Schley and Sumter, forming the 13th district, paid $23,000, taxes, and voted 4,589 polls, while Bartow, Chattooga and Floyd, forming the 42d district, paid $36,000, taxes, and only voted 4,610 polls. The 13th polls 4,683 legal votes, and, therefore, nearly turned out her strength. The 42d polls 5,313 votes, and 603 of polling her strength.

Glascock, Jefferson and Richmond, forming the 18th district, paid $50,000 taxes and voted 7,143 polls, or 2,000 less than the Bibb district, that paid only $39,000 taxes. As the legal vote of the 18th is 5,143 she voted exactly 2,000 illegal polls.

These figures present some curious anomalies of taxation and voting.

The largest legislative expense for any district was the Richmond, which cost the State $3,719 50. The smallest was the 39th, Cherokee, Forsyth and Milton, costing $1,189 25.

North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega.

Editors Constitution: I have the pleasure to say to your numerous readers and to the friends of the above institution, that it opened on the 6th instant under the most flattering circumstances. About one hundred students have entered from the counties of Union, Hall, White, Dawson, Forsyth and Lumpkin. Other students are on the way and preparing to start, but have been deterred and hindered by the inclement weather.

Our people are alive to the importance of education. Several of the boys walked across the mountains when they were covered with ice and snow to be present at the opening of the school.

President Lewis and Prof. Lewis are rapidly organizing the mass of children into classes, and will soon have the institution under full headway. Those gentlemen have entered heartily into the work and the people are most generously sustaining them.

But we must have more money and more teachers. The number of teachers is now inadequate to our wants. Will not the present General Assembly aid us to the extent of a few thousand dollars, to supply the institution with an additional professor, and all the necessary apparatus for the proper instruction of the sciences? Where the people at home and the general government have done so much, will not the State lend a helping hand?

W. P. PRICE,
President Board of Trustees.

Views of a Distinguished Georgian on Immigration.

* * * * * * *

I am most thoroughly convinced that the Cotton States have not the population, nor the capital, nor the industry, to occupy the soil, utilize the water power, develop the mineral, or in any way concentrate and fix the wealth which is yearly drawn from their crops. What is made simply goes to pay for the materials and the use of capital by which it is made. A very, very small part of the money made stays with us. In fact the surplus is small. From axe-handles and hoe-handles, up to locomotives and railroad iron, and all the ten thousand other articles in use, whether made of wood or iron the South sends outside for them. There is no help for it, because we have not the labor, either rude or skilled, to make these things among us.

We can faintly conceive what Georgia might be with her vast forests of fine woods, suitable for all sorts of manufactures, and her great beds of coal and iron, if she had a population adapted to and forced by circumstances to utilize all this; and compelled to reconvert every surplus thousand into manufacturing or mechanical enterprise, so as to keep money and bread among us.

Georgia must rouse up to some herculean effort to change her destiny, or she will go on in the miserable, one-idea way of making a little corn, a good deal of cotton and making little else—wearing out her lands and acquiring new features of dilapidation yearly. Private enterprise alone can do nothing to change the programme. There is no capital or organization among our people to accomplish it. There are no sufficient inducements as yet held out by our State government, even if we had among us one or two hundred millionaires on the alert to seek new investments. We cannot by merely individual action compete with the mammoth corporations of the North and West, the great railroad companies, with scores of millions of capital stock and millions of acres of land, which they are willing to sell on ten years' credit and to build towns and villages on, and transport whole villages from Europe to occupy, with their preachers, teachers, doctors, shoemakers, tailors and all their machinery complete. This kind of immigration is constantly going on. I have been told of cases where individual citizens, holding great tracts of country, have laid them out in small farms and villages, built houses, laid out streets, erected mills and factories and started the whole machinery of society afresh, just as it was a few months previous in Europe. The little driblet of immigration to our State, formerly talked about in the papers and in conversation, is not worth noticing in comparison with these comprehensive systems. If Georgia expects to do anything as a State, and as a great State should do it, she must stretch out the arm of a giant. She must have her bureau of emigration in Europe—well provided with every facility to disseminate intelligence there. She should have a bureau of immigration here and provide money to aid the immigrants. I hope the whole subject will be presented, with power, to the Legislature next month, and that some grand action will be taken.

Results of the Sherman Astronomical Expedition.

The results of the astronomical expedition sent last summer to Sherman, the summit of the Union Pacific Railway, have been partly made known, and promise to be of great value and interest. This expedition was organized under the auspices of the coast survey for the purpose of securing a series of astronomical and meteorological observations on some elevated point of the continent, and principally to determine what advantage would accrue to spectroscopic work by placing the instruments at such great elevation. The temporary observations were erected near the railway station, about eight thousand three hundred feet above the sea level, almost in sight of the Laramie hills and under the lee of mountains capped with perennial snow.

The solution of the principal problem attempted—the increased visibility of the heavenly bodies from this great altitude—is one which has long interested astronomers. In 1856 Professor Piazza Smyth scaled the volcanic cone of Teneriffe, in the trade wind belt of the North Atlantic, and, though often assailed by the tempestuous upper currents of the atmosphere, he ascertained that its summit afforded unsurpassed advantages for telescopic gaze. The spectroscope, that matchless instrument, the analyzer of the most remote atoms that form the far off suns of space, or are consumed on their burning crusts, was not then ready for scientific use. If between us and the stellar world there intervened no opaque and impure atmospheric medium, capable of reflecting light and obscuring or corrupting the testimony of the telescope and spectroscope, the sciences in which they are employed might make rapid advances.

Although the highest stations of astronomic observations that can ever possibly be occupied cannot escape the disadvantages of such a medium, they can be greatly diminished, and on the lofty level of Sherman our observers found they had left more than a fourth of the whole atmosphere beneath them. When the sky was unclouded the air was found "of most exquisite transparency," says Professor Young, and "at night multitudes of stars invisible at lower elevations were distinctly seen, so that it was estimated nearly all the stars of the seventh magnitude were fairly within reach of the naked eye." In the bowl of the "Dipper" nine or more were visible to the unassisted eye, where, in New England, only three can be seen without the glass.

The telescope entered the field with greatly augmented power and revealed astonishingly clear and full images. But the spectroscope was wonderfully aided and its power heightened by the altitude. Nearly three hundred bright lines—or three times the ordinary number—were discernible in the spectrum of the sun's chromosphere, and at moments of unusual solar activity or eruption, there were glimpses of double that number.

These results foreshadow the early occupation of the higher points of observation for the great instruments of science, and, as Professor Young suggests, it may make a difference of years and decades in our knowledge of solar and cosmical phenomena "if the new artillery opens its attack upon the heavens from the mountain tops instead of from the plains."

OBSEQUIES OF LADY BEACONSFIELD

Disraeli at His Wife's Tomb.

A MOURNFUL PROCESSION.

Sympathy for the Bereaved Husband from all Quarters of the Globe.

From the London Times, December 29.]

Yesterday the mortal remains of Mary Ann Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, were interred in the family vault in Hughenden Church. The ceremony, in accordance with the wish of the deceased lady, was of the simplest character, yet possessed every element of impressiveness and reverence. Many of Mr. Disraeli's political colleagues and others of the highest classes of society desired to manifest, by their attendance yesterday, their sorrow for the death of the lamented mistress of Hughenden and their sympathy for the bereaved statesman. The reply was in every case the same—that the funeral would be strictly private.

Hughenden, a comfortable-looking English country-house, embosomed in trees, is built upon a spur of one of the Chiltern Hills. On the eastern side of the hill is the quaint little church of St. Michael. It has a tower of great antiquity, but the interior is plain to baldness. In the church-yard, near the end of the chancel, the funeral was solemnized. Almost all the paraphernalia of mourning—hearse, mourning-carriages, plumes, scarves, and flowing hat-bands were absent from a ceremony which differed little from a humble village funeral, and was touching in its simplicity. At half-past one o'clock the coffin was removed from the saloon of Hughenden Manor to a low bier, covered by a black velvet pall, and borne by the cottage tenants on the estate. Mr. Disraeli followed the coffin as chief mourner, and after him walked his two intimate friends, Mr. Philip Rose, of Rayners, Bucks, and Mr. Montagu Corry, Mr. Disraeli's private secretary.

Next came Mr. Alfred Leggatt, F. R. C. S., who attended the deceased in her last illness. The funeral corlege also included Mr. Arthur Vernon, steward, and the principal tenants—Mr. Thomas Coates, Mr. James Lee, Mr. D. Cartwright, and Mr. Thomas Lee, followed by all the household servants. The roads and paths were saturated with rain. The funeral procession slowly wended its way on foot from the house to the church, the sad procession slowly advancing and left the edifice, the organ tenderly playing Mendelssohn's sacred air, "But the Lord is mindful of his own." The rain was still falling, but Mr. Disraeli, again bareheaded, and regardless of the inclemency of the weather, reverently followed the remains of the late partner of his life to the vault, to reach which a long and trying detour had to be made. Here the vicar, standing at the head of the vault, read in the most impressive manner the remaining passages of the service, while the chief mourner and his friends, still uncovered, gathered around the steps of the vault. The pall having been removed, the coffin, of highly-polished oak, displayed a brass plate, bearing, beneath the coronet of a viscountess, the following inscription:

MARY ANN DISRAELI
VISCOUNTESS BEACONSFIELD
in her own right,
And Wife of the Right Honorable
BENJAMIN DISRAELI,
Died 17th of December,
1872.

As the coffin was slowly lowered into its last resting place, it was discovered that two coffins had hitherto occupied this vault, one containing the remains of Mrs. Brydges Williams, of Torquay, who made Mr. Disraeli her legatee, and the other Mr. James Disraeli, brother of the owner of Hughenden. These coffins now occupy the left side of the small tomb, and when the coffin of yesterday was placed in its final position on the right of the vault, it was significantly remarked that there is now room for but one more. The closing sentences of the burial service were read amid the sobs of women and the sighs and moistened eyes of the friends, tenants, servants, and villagers who stood around. When all was over Mr. Disraeli descended into the vault and remained for a brief minute with the dead.

Mr. Philip Rose and Mr. M. Corry afterwards followed. When Mr. Disraeli slowly emerged from the vault the funeral procession retraced its way up the hill side to the manor house. The Baroness Rothschild sent a most exquisite wreath to be placed on the coffin. The cross of white flowers was the offering of Mrs. Philip Rose, and a beautiful white wreath was brought by her husband. Miss Rothschild sent from Mentmore a boquet of the choicest flowers, and Mrs. Gordon, wife of the ex-Lord Advocate, sent a wreath from Scotland to be placed on the tomb. Mrs. Blagden, the vicar's wife, who played the organ, also placed a white wreath on the coffin "in loving memory" of the deceased Viscountess. The arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. Caswell & Son, undertakers, Queen road, Chelsea.

The polished oak coffin contained the usual shell, which was enclosed in a leaden coffin. The sympathy of our royal family with Mr. Disraeli in his affliction is already known. We understand that letters of condolence have also been received at Hughenden from distinguished personages and statesmen in several European capitals, and even from the furthest parts of India. Addresses and letters of sympathy under Mr. Disraeli's bereavement have also been sent to him by many working-men's associations and private persons previously unknown. A thousand stories are told at Hughenden of Lady Beaconsfield's simple deeds of kindness, her womanly charities towards the poor and sick, and her graceful affection for her husband; nor are instances wanting of the chivalrous devotion with which he repaid her love and trust.

A Remarkable Tragedy in Bolivia, South America.

PANAMA, December 28.—The President of Bolivia, General Augustin Morales, was killed on the night of the 27th of November, in a personal conflict which he provoked under the influence of liquor. For some time previous he had been on bad terms with the Legislative Assembly of Bolivia, chiefly because it would not sanction certain measures in which he had a personal interest.

On the 24th of November, being the anniversary of the overthrow of Melgarejo, he had exceeded his usual libations, and in that state went to the halls of Congress to use his personal influence over the members to induce them to sanction his project about certain mines. Finding them inclined to yield, he upbraided them in the most insulting language, but finally was induced to retire. While the members were discussing the behavior of the President, an officer and a few troops made their appearance at the doors. All the members stood to their posts and were not to be intimidated.

Morales, finding that Congress did not dissolve, became enraged at every one near him. He threatened to have the chief minister shot, and the minister took refuge at the United States legation. Putting the troops under arms, he then proceeded to the Capitol and declared the Legislature at an end.

On the 28th the President was seen in the streets laboring under great excitement. In this evening an anonymous letter was read to him, warning him that his aides-de-camp intended making him prisoner. At this he became furious, and running out into the antechamber, where his aides-de-camp were, insulted and struck them. His nephew, La Faye, begged him to desist. The nephew his revolver and fired upon the President several times, killing him.

During all this time the people remained quiet, and congress immediately elected Don Adolfo Battisan President of Bolivia.

PERU.

In consequence of the unhealthy condition of Lima, the removal of congress to another place is talked of. Enthusiastic meetings to aid the Cuban patriots have been held in Lima.

SPIRITUALISM.

An Interesting Debate in Prospect. The Correspondence in Full.

From the Nashville Banner.]

When Rev. Dr. Harrison was in this city in November last, he was requested to debate the questions involved in the theory of Modern Spiritalism, but was loth to enter the arena of dispute as his engagements would not permit him to do so without a great deal of inconvenience and trouble. Yet so urgent was the demand on him that he finally yielded his opposition to it, and made out the following cartel. As there is great interest now manifested on this subject I herewith hand you the entire correspondence for publication.

M.

NASHVILLE, November 18, 1872.

Having delivered three lectures on the subject of Modern Spiritualism in the city of Nashville and in Edgefield, and feeling satisfied with the results, I am not disposed to agitate the public mind any further in this direction. I am informed, however, that certain gentlemen who are firm believers in the doctrine of ab-extra spirit influence, desire a discussion upon the merits of the question. Should the public desire an oral debate between myself and a chosen representative of the advocates of Modern Spiritualism, I will agree to enter into a discussion upon the following terms:

1. My opponents must be endorsed by the church, association, society, or by whatever name the spiritist fraternity may designate themselves, as an exponent of the creed of modern spiritualism.

2. He must agree to fix in clear, unmistakable language the propositions of debate.

3. He must consent to the rules of controversy as prescribed in Hodge's Logic.

4. He must give me a reasonable time to prepare for the discussion, the claims of my church and pastoral charge in Georgia being paramount in my estimate of duty.

5. The debaters must select a competent corps of phonographic reporters, and the debate must be published without note or comment, the expenses of the discussion, the report and publication, to be borne mutually, and the proceeds of publication to be equally distributed between them.

6. The place of discussion to be decided upon by mutual agreement.

W. P. HARRISON.

MOSES HULL'S REPLY.

In your issue of December 10, 1872, Mr. Hull makes the following reply:

To the Editor of the Banner:

Dr. Harrison, of Atlanta, Georgia, having delivered three lectures to large houses in Edgefield and Nashville, was invited to discuss the propositions involved in his lectures thus delivered. He answered he would, provided the community favored such a proposition, and time was allowed him to prepare.

Moses Hull, it appears, responds willingly, and will enter into the contest, as will appear from the following:

"I submit the following propositions as clearly covering the probable issues:

"Resolved, That the spirits of the departed can and do hold tangible communion with persons living on earth. Affirmative—Moses Hull.

"Resolved, That the teachings of modern spiritualism are better calculated to morally, mentally and spiritually elevate humanity than those of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. Affirmative—Moses Hull.

I would be in favor of three twenty minute speeches from each speaker at each session.

MOSES HULL.

DR. HARRISON ANSWERS.

Under date of December 14, 1872, Dr. Harrison addressed the following to a friend, from which it will appear that the debate will come off in May next.

ATLANTA, December 4, 1872.

You can say to whoever may be represent Mr. Hull, that if the written terms of my paper of November 18 are complied with, I will consider so much of the matter settled as relates to the proposition to be debated. As to the time, I cannot meet Mr. Hull earlier than next May—the precise day to be fixed hereafter. As to the place, I have no objection to Nashville.

You may consider the fact of the debate settled—other points to be arranged hereafter, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the cartel placed in your hand.

Yours truly, W. P. HARRISON.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, January 14, 1873.

House bills were read the second time and referred

Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, offered a resolution that until further order the House meet at 9 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M.

Mr. Peabody, of Muscogee, moved to amend by making the hours from 9:30 A. M. until 1:30 P. M., which did not prevail.

The resolution was then adopted.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock

DRAMATIC LIONS.

How They Appear and What They Are Off the Stage.

THE MODERN JULIET.

Her Weakness for Laces and Her Strength as Polyglot.

A writer in the Sunday Mercury, who appears to have had excellent facilities for posting herself (or himself) concerning the private habits and idiosyncracies of prominent operatic and dramatic artists, gossips thus about Lucca and Nilsson:

A FULL LENGTH OF LUCCA.

Those who have seen Lucca, and in opera, have no idea, or a very faint one, what a charming companion she makes off the stage. Like Nilsson, she has learned to think all the world of this country, and has become thoroughly Americanized. She has, for some time, entertained serious ideas of buying real estate in the metropolis, and settling here permanently.

In fact, Lucca has become so thoroughly American that she has learned to make, as well as drink, a morning cock-tail, and it is a treat to see the dainty prima donna "mixing drinks." She is utterly free from vulgarity, and is full of grace in her every movement, and imparts to her "cock-tail" ambrosial flavor. She has also adopted the favorite American attitude of crossing her limbs when setting, or of resting her feet on a fender or other convenient article, at an altitude considerably above that of her head. In brief, she is the freest and easiest creature in the world amid her intimate friends; but with all her ease and freedom she is at all times, with all persons, and under all circumstances, a thorough lady. She never forgets that she is the Baroness von Rocken, and although she does not, of late at least, care much for the Baron von Roden as a man or a husband, she has a very high regard for him as a baron. She has determined since she came to America, to keep the money that she makes, and not, as hitherto, intrust it to her liege lord, who, with the very best intentions in the world loses the greater part of it with gay facility at the gaming-table.

It is not true, however, as reported, that she contemplates a divorce from him, as she has not yet been able to forget the days of her early love and his fond courtship. A divorce, however, has been strongly urged upon her by certain of our upper tendom in New York, who are very desirous of seeing the fair and famous German artiste united to one of their number, who has for many months been visiting her at her house, in Fourteenth street, near Delmonico's, where she resides under the guardianship of her mother and her agent, Henry Jarrett, and who has been one of her most profitable operatic patrons, having spent during the past season nearly $1,000 in boxes, seats, and bouquets, to testify to the ardor of his devotion, besides sending her lately a superb diamond necklace, and having also gotten up in her honor a glorious *petit souper* at Delmonico's. The fair prima donna has done nothing whatever to encourage this swell's infatuation, excepting looking sweet and treating him pleasantly; but the opera management, of course, have done all in their power to encourage the *tendresse* for reasons not wholly unconnected with the box office "A fool and his money."

One of Lucca's little weaknesses is jealousy—professional jealous. She does not like to hear Nilsson's name mentioned, and as to Adelina Patti, she cannot abide her. She takes it as particularly hard that the latter has married a marquis—a real marquis, whereas she has only married a baron, and only a German baron at that. As for dress, Lucca cares comparatively little for it. She has a fair to middling wardrobe, and some passable diamonds, but that is all. She is perhaps the poorest of all the great prima donnas and the most industrious, and most unassuming, perhaps the most genuinely popular, certainly the most devoutly religious, attending mass regularly, and always crossing herself and committing herself to the Virgin Mother before she goes on the stage.

THE MODERN "JULIET" AS SHE IS.

In a suit of rooms, luxurious in furniture and appointments, on the second floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, facing Twenty-fourth street, has resided since her entry into America, the popular actress, Miss Nilsson—Mrs. Lee. Stepping from the hotel hall you enter a parlor in the center of which is a table, absolutely covered with flowers, and near the door of which stands a sideboard laden with the delicacies of the season, and containing within its ample recess specimens of almost every choice liquor and liqueur under the sun. Around the pierglass, between the windows, is disposed a long array of visiting cards, containing the names of many of our local aristocracy, among others those of Lord and Lady Caithness, who are the intimate friends of the fair artiste. To one side of this parlor is a toilet chamber, and to the other a charming reception-room.

The centre of attraction is the lady herself, with whose stage appearance the country is familiar, but whose personal charms are enhanced, not diminished, by a visit by daylight. Radiant in beauty and laces, for which latter she confesses a perfect weakness, and which "weakness" has already cost her some £5,000, Miss Nilsson receives her numerous callers, prominent among whom are Judge Dowling and Dion Bixby, and dispenses the modest, gayest and most delightful hospitality. The lady is excessively "jolly," fond of pleasure and of society, "and when not acting is living," as she phrases it. She has a more than usual feminine penchant for diamonds, of which she has a large collection, embracing many souvenirs. She is also inclined to sables, and has a cloak of this description valued at $2,000.

Her stage wardrobe is something immense, and the lady is confessedly very proud of the fact. She believes in millinery as well as talents. In conversation she is charming, full of repartee, without a bit of sentiment about her; the merriest companion for a leisure hour that chance ever favored a man or woman with. She speaks all the modern languages fluently—French, Italian, Spanish, and since the late war in Europe has been studying German. She has thought of playing Juliet in German—Dutch Juliet. She talks rapidly, and gesticulates freely; she is utterly unconstrained by conventionalities, but can be the soul of stern dignity upon occasion. She enjoys the good things of this world as heartily as any living woman can, and believes, with Byron,

That happiness existeth in the hungry stomach,
Since Eve ate apples, mankind depend on dinner.

She is a capital judge of wine, and in all respects is a thorough woman of the world. But she is much more than this; she is also a conscientious student, thoroughly au courant with the dramatic literature of the day; and although she is by no means punctual at rehearsals, is in fact, generally a half hour or so behind time, yet once inside the theater, no woman works harder. Her favorite roll is Amy Rosbart, and she has very little sympathy with the role of Pauline. As for Juliet, she plays it most for the good reason that it pays best. She has never written a line of poetry in her life, and has never been in love but once, and then with her present husband, who is the son of an English clergyman, and a genial, cultivated, and sensible gentleman, who really approaches and understands America better than nine Englishmen out of ten.

She married at the age of 16. She has been the object of the devoted Platonic attachment of some dozen or so of English swells. She has a passion for horses, and keeps several fine hunters in her stables in England; her pet animal is an Irish mare, who allows nobody to drive her but "the mistress." She is an inveterate fox hunter, and is always at the death. She is also on occasions a great walker. She cherishes a special attachment for Ireland and the Irish people, among whom she has been always popular. Though vain of her beauty, and what pretty woman is not, she has not hesitated to show herself in public with a broken and bandaged nose when chance would so have it; and, taken for all in all, is one of the jolliest creatures, most social companions, most accomplished ladies, and most genuine women on the stage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Virginia Wants Congress to Build a Canal.

Colonel Carrington's Address.

A Threatened Conflict Between Two Public Enterprises.

Hon. A. T. McIntyre Defends Two Cotton Claimants.

The Constitution's Special Reports.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

VIRGINIA MOVING.

A delegation from Virginia made their appearance before the House Committee this morning. Their object is to push the James River and Kanawha Canal scheme. Colonel Carrington, in behalf of the delegation, delivered a lengthy address.

A MODEST PROPOSITION.

He proposed, in his address, that the government should make a direct donation to the enterprise. In other words, that the government should build the canal, out right, and open it to the public free of all toll.

A CONFLICT APPREHENDED.

He said that the Atlantic and Great Western Canel is a private enterprise only; that it is asking the government to indorse its bonds and must collect toll to sustain itself. Hence, the two enterprises must seriously conflict, and there can be no further co-operation regarding them.

HON. A. T. M'INTYRE ON RECORD.

This morning's Globe contains the speech of the Hon. A. T. McIntyre in defense of Messrs. Andrew Low and G. B. Lamar, of Savannah. These gentlemen were assailed by Mr. Smith, of New York, in a recent debate on the appropriation to pay off the judgments of the Court of Claims, in which tribunal they had recovered heavy sums.

Heavy Issues of Bonds by the Erie Directors.

To Fire Extinguishers Trying to Put the Other Out.

Congress is Asked to Appropriate Eight Millions to the James River and Kanawha Canal.

WHY BISMARCK RETIRED.

Terrible Details of the Recent Freeze in the West.

Pinchbeck Elected to Congress.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—In the Senate the committee on patents had before them this morning the bill passed by the House last May, relieving the heirs of Wm. A. Graham from all disabilities now existing, and preventing them from renewing or reviving the application of the administrator of the estate for a certain invention or discovery of a novel method of or measure for extinguishing fires, etc. Judge Bond, of Chicago, represented the Graham heirs, and Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, and Judge Barrett, of Washington, the National Fire Extinguisher Company, of New York. At least a dozen other gentlemen interested in the fire extinguishers were present.

The committee considered that as it had been so long since Graham made his application, namely, 1837, the entertaining of the proposition for reviving said application would work injustice to those who have embarked their capital in the new fire extinguisher companies. They therefore decided that the bill ought not to pass the Senate.

Colonel Carrington to-day made an argument before the Committee on Commerce in favor of the pending bill, proposing that Congress shall, through the Bureau of United States Engineers, complete the James River and Kanawha Canal, and that the commissioners appointed by the eight Western States and Virginia shall control the same. The bill appropriates $8,000,000 for the work. Virginia and West Virginia tender their expenditure of $10,000,000 on condition of completion, and when the national expenditure shall be fully returned to the United States, the canal is to be free from all tolls except those necessary to keep it in repair.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have been directed to inquire into the connection with the inquiry in regard to the power of Congress over railroads between States, and whether the States had not full power over roads within their borders.

The bill passed which allows national banks to loan to any individual or corporation ten per cent. on their surplus profits, as well as upon their surplus profits.

The Agricultural and Industrial Arts College bill passed, and goes to the President.

The House has been engaged all day on the Credit-Mobilier and Pacific Railroad.

THE CAUSE OF BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

A London letter says that the retirement of Bismarck from the Prussian cabinet is really due to differences arising between him and Emperor William on the church question. The Kaiser became alarmed at Bismarck's course toward the Catholics and declined to follow the Prince further in his policy.

It is stated that a general reduction of telegraph rates is to be inaugurated soon by all companies.

Several oyster vessels, trading between New York and Chesspeake bay, have been missing since late gales.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, winds veering to the east and south with cloudy weather and rain for the southern portion; and snow for the northern portion; for the Middle States, easterly to south winds with cloudy weather and rain; for the South Atlantic States, south to west winds with cloudy weather and possibly rain; for the Gulf States, cloudy weather and rain areas, but winds veering to the west and northwest, during Wednesday, with clearing weather; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and lower Michigan, southerly to easterly winds with cloudy weather and rain, north and winds, falling temperature and clear but partly cloudy weather.

NEW YORK.

THE ERIE ROAD TO BE IMPROVED.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The directors of the Erie railroad have passed a resolution authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 of convertible bonds at par for the purpose of improving the road and laying double tracks.

MINNESOTA.

A COLD SNAP—MANY FROZEN TO DEATH.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 14.—Special dispatches to the Tribune from various parts of Minnesota give further details of the terrible nature of the storm on Tuesday last.

Eight people are known to have been frozen to death at Morris, and six or eight others have suffered the same fate throughout the country.

Two men were found near St. Peter sitting upright in a sleigh, frozen stiff, and wrapped in buffalo robes.

At Washington two teamsters were frozen to death, and near Sioux City three others shared the same fate.

The railroad men working in the snow banks are suffering everything, many of them being frozen, though none fatally.

It is by far the most terrible storm that has visited this section of country since its settlement.

LOUISIANA.

PINCHBECK ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Pinchbeck has been elected United States Senator by the Kellogg Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MAIL ROBBER ESCAPED.

BOSTON, January 14.—George W. Williams, whose trial was pending to-day in the United States District Court for robbing mails, escaped from the ante-room of the court-house and his whereabouts are unknown.

KANSAS.

FIRST ACT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

TOPEKA, January 14.—The first act of the new government was a message to the President to withdraw the United States troops from Cherokee neutral lands.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SHIP FOUNDERED.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—A cable dispatch from Liverpool announces the foundering of the ship Tuscarora off Gibraltar. She was loaded with cotton from Mobile bound to Liverpool. The captain and ten men are reported lost. They belonged to the Philadelphia corps.

ENGLAND

NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, January 14.—Marshal Laboeuf, General Troissart and General Tailley have arrived at Chiselhurst from France to attend the funeral of the late Emperor Napoleon.

It is stated that Queen Victoria will visit Empress Eugenie after the funeral.

Prince Pickle left this city for Chiselhurst yesterday. The commandant of the royal military academy, where the Prince Imperial is a cadet, has forbidden all entertainments to be held at that institution till after the funeral of Napoleon.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

ENGLAND

A LETTER FROM DUKE DEGRAMMONT.

LONDON, January 14.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a letter from Duke Degramont announcing the early refutation of Count Van Beust's statements as to Austria's policy towards France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after the declaration of war, promised France material support. She only required time to arm herself and find some pretext for hostilities with Prussia. An opportunity would be furnished in the ultimatum to Prussia for demanding observance of the stipulations in the Prague treaty. This would be refused. Austria would then join France in an alliance offensive and defensive.

STEAMER SUNK.

Ship Anna Lesson, from Lilliland, Norway, for New York, was run into and sunk Three of the crew were drowned.

An American bark, name unknown, is ashore in the British Channel breaking up. It is feared all hands are lost.

Schenck has gone to Chiselhurst. The crowds there are increasing by every train.

PRUSSIA.

MINISTERIAL CHANGE.

BERLIN, January 14.—Solchow, minister of agriculture in the Prussian Cabinet, has resigned. Konigsmark was appointed.

FRANCE.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CALAIS, January 14.—From an accident to the English mail on the Northern railway, near Marquesse, two persons were killed and several injured.

MARSEILLES, January 14.—An American fleet sails from Villa Franco for Spazia.

SPAIN.

THE CORTES.

MADRID, January 14.—The Cortes reassembles to morrow. Its first business will be to appoint a special committee on the bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico.

The King has summoned Marshal Serrano to his palace and had a long consultation with him.

The journals are full of various comments on the circumstances.

Another detachment of troops, 500 strong, sails to-morrow for Cuba.

The largest band of Carlists in Biscay has been dispersed by the troops. Its leader, Goivens, escaped and has probably reached the frontier.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 20½; Orleans 21; sales 2,236 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 469; gross 5,062; export 2,240 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 10,450 bales, as follows: January, 19 9-16 a19½, February, 19¼a19¾, March, 19¾a20, April, 20¼a20 5-16, May, 20¾, June, 21, July, 21¼.

Cotton sales yesterday, for export 534 bales.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky closed at 94. Wheat closed a shade firmer; red western $1 70a1 85. Corn rather heavy. Rice firmer; Carolina 8a9. Pork—new mess $13 75. Lard weak at 8a8 5-16. Turpentine quiet. Rosin firm. Tallow quiet at 8a8¼. Freights steady.

Money easier at 4a6. Sterling dull at 9¼a9¾. Gold 114¾. Governments quiet. State bonds very quiet.

LATER—81s 15½; 62s '12s; 64s 12¾; 65s 14½; new, 13½; 67s 14¾; 68s 14½; new 5s 11¾; 10-40s 11. Tennessee 6s 80; new 80. Virginia 6s 45; new 50. Consols 55¼. Deferred 15. Louisiana 6s 52; new 45. Levee 6s 50; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 85; 5s 65. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 84. North Carolinas 32½; new 18. Special tax 10½. South Carolinas 40; new 22. April and October 23.

LONDON, January 14.—The discount market is ¼ per cent. below bank rates. Erie 48¾. Tallow 44s 6d.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes closed at 54s 27c.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—evening.—Cotton closed unchanged; the sales include 4,000 bales of American.

Yarns and fabrics tending down.

NORFOLK, January 14.—Cotton—low middlings 18¾a18¾; net receipts 2,297 bales; exports coastwise 4,149; sales 250; stock 11,760.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Cotton—middlings 20½; gross 329 bales; exports to continent 167; coastwise 280; sales 225; stock 19,311.

CHARLESTON, January 14.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 19½; net receipts 3,609 bales; sales 200; stock 44,887.

SAVANNAH, January 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 19 1-2; net receipts 4,439 bales; sales 520; stock 82,497.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Flour firm. Corn firm at East side; easier on this side; No. 2 mixed 32 at East on track; 33 at side in elevator. Whisky 90. Pork quiet at $12 Bacon quiet for packed lots; shoulders 5; clear rib sides 7 1-4; clear sides 7¾. Lard lower; steam 7; kettle 7 1-4.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Flour firm; extra family $6 75. Corn firm; receipts light; shelled in bulk 42a42½. Provision weak and not quotably lower. Pork $12 50a12 75. Shoulders 5½; sides 7¼a7¾, packed Lard 7¾a8¼ for choice leaf; 7¾ for steam. Whisky firm at 90a91.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Corn steady and unchanged. Provisions dull; buyers demand concessions. Pork quiet at $13 75; buyers $12 62½. Bacon nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at 90.

WILMINGTON, January 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19 1-4; net receipts 100; exports coastwise 344; stock 2,881.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Cotton in good demand; low middlings 19; middlings 19¼a19½; net receipts 7,508 bales; gross 8,166; exports to Great Britain 4,195; sales 1,800; last evening 6,000; stock 169,220.

Flour firmer; treble extra $7 50a8; family grades 10-50. Corn firm; quiet and white 64a65. Oats—supply light with demand moderate at 48a50. Bran scarce at $1 85. Hay firm—prime $38a39; choice $40. Pork dull—dull—new mess $13 75. Dry salt meats 5¼a5 7-16. Bacon firm at 5¾a9¾. Hams 16a17¼. Lard quiet; tierces 7a7½; keg 9¼a9¾. Sugar in fair demand; inferior 5¾a6¾; common 6¼a7¼; fair to fully fair 7¼a8¼; prime 9a9¾. Molasses

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1872.

I certify that the subjoined is that part of the report of the Judges at the late Fair, relating to the premiums awarded the Singer Sewing Machine:

No. 816, Best Family Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

No. 867, Best Manufacturing Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

M. JOHNSTON, Ass't Sec'ty.

The above is the report of six out of nine of the Committee on Sewing Machines.

Mrs. Agnes Turner,	Mrs. C. Black.
Mrs. A. H. Ladd.	Mrs. S. Cash,
Mrs. Sanford,	Mrs. E. H. Moore.

R. T. SHILLIE, Agent.

FAIR GROUNDS GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, November 19, 1872.—Colonel H. D. Capers, Superintendent Fine Arts Department: * * The Domestic, as a family machine, *is the best.*

[Signed] J. C. PECK,
W. H. OSTLER,
EDWARD PARSONS.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Col. G. W. Adair will sell on Friday morning a five room house on Loyd street.

Loyd & Huggins, Albany, managers and agents Domestic Sewing Machine office.

D. Harper & Co., Louisville, provisions, flour, produce and bagging brokers.

Barnes' A bany House, Albany, Ga. Merrick Barnes, proprietor.

The third grand gift concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky comes off April 8, 1873.

Spring term Emory College begins to day.

See estray notice of J. T. Cooper.

See five legal notices from Judge Nolan, Ordinary of Henry county.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Members of the House can hand in their subscriptions to the reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, W. G. Whibby, at his desk on the right of the Journalizing Clerk. THE CONSTITUTION will be sent anywhere for any time desired.

THE new Comptroller General has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

COAL.—We are gratified to see that there has been an arrival of coal in the city.

J. A. Robert, the present genial ticket agent of the Georgia Railroad (formerly G. T. A. for North,) was in the city yesterday.

AN ATTRACTIVE SIGHT.—To see a party of pretty and graceful ladies playing croquet out on Peachtree street yesterday afternoon.

COTTON.—The market closed quiet at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock's quotations. Receipts 126 bales.

THE Resaca bridge, which was burned last week, has been replaced and fifteen freight and passenger trains passed over it yesterday.

DOOR-KEEPERS OF THE HOUSE.—B. H. Miller, principal; George W. Grant, first assistant; W. E. Phillips, second assistant. W. H. Roberts, guard in the galleries.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Susan Smith, wife of J. H. Smith, Esq., living in Walker county, thirteen miles from Ringgold, went out to a wood pile on the 8th instant, to pick up chips, and dropped dead.

ROLLO & HUGGINS are the agents and managers of the southwestern distributing office of the Light-running Domestic sewing machine at Albany. The Domestic is meeting with heavy sales in that section.

In the past ten or twelve days between 800 and 1,000 emigrants have passed through this city en route to Arkansas, West Tennessee, and Mississippi. Over 900 left last night via the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The office of this company is at Kiser's wholesale drygoods store.

MISS ADDIE L. BALLOU will lecture at Good Templars' hall, corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, on this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock—the proceeds to be donated to the benefit of the Banner of Light, which was destroyed by the late fire. Admission, 25 cents.

ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN.—Our young friend, Mr. J. W. Crock, the assistant State Librarian, fills the duties of his office admirably. He is polite and accommodating to all who visit the Library on business or pleasure. He is thoroughly conversant with all the requirements of the position he occupies.

COLONEL THOMAS M. ACTON, general traveling agent of THE CONSTITUTION, has been invited to attend a fancy and comic skating carnival and grand masquerade ball at Albany on the 22d instant. THE CONSTITUTION acknowledges the compliment to its agent. Colonel Acton will attend in the character of Punk.

OLD RANDOLPH.—This good old county is well represented. The Hon. William Coleman is one of her oldest and best citizens, and the Hon. C. A. Harris will reflect great credit upon his constituents. We compliment the people upon their selection. May she always do as well.

D. HARPER & CO.—In another column will be found the card of this staunch house in Louisville, Ky. It is a strong house, and has fine facilities for handling produce and provisions from interior towns. Mr. J. W. Fears, so long and favorably known in Georgia, is connected with this firm. They sell Breese's "peerless" Irish potatoes, pronounced to be the most prolific of all varieties.

MESSRS. S. S. KENDRICK & SONS, as everybody knows, are keeping a large carpet store on Marietta street. They give their exclusive attention to this business, and pay especial attention to the quality of their goods. Their large and growing business is a public testimonial to their efforts. For courteous attention, cheap prices and choice goods, our people will do well to call upon them.

EMORY COLLEGE.—The spring term of Emory College, at Oxford, begins to-day. Day board can be had at $12 per month, and board, including lodging, washing fuel and lights, at $15 to $16 per month. Emory College is one of the best educational institutions in the South. Oxford is noted for the purity of its atmosphere, salubrity of its climate and high moral tone of its citizens.

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta National Bank, held January 14th, the old board of directors were re-elected: A. Austell W. J. Garrett, R. H. Richards, W. B. Cox, E. W. Holland, John Neal, S. M. Inman

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, A. Austell was re-elected President; W. J. Garret, Vice President; W. H. Tuller, Cashier; and P. Romare, Assistant Cashier.

YESTERDAY.—Was a bright, lovely day, and under its genial influence quite a number of persons from the country were in the city. A good many ladies and children were on the streets, and trade during the day was pretty good. From a reportorial point of view, it was dull. Looking for news was an unproductive employment, for the city was as destitute of items as an Indian is of temperance principles.

THERE is nothing more promotive of all vital functions, digestion, circulation, respiration, perspiration, muscular action, etc., than the hearty laugh; and certainly nothing more effectually rouses all the dormant energies of our being. Nor are there any medicines that can be employed which will as soon or as effectually make the patient forget his pains or invigorate the system to expel maladies. Go to DeGive's Thursday night, you will see a laughter moving, inspiring amusement that will do you good.

SATISFIED WITH HIMSELF.—A very large man amused a crowd yesterday in the gallery of the House of Representatives, sitting with his legs stretched out over the back of the bench in front of him. He either had on no socks or they were lost to view, while the lower part of his pants were drawn nearly up to his knees. He exhibited a leg which did not come up to that of the Apollo Belvidere, the Dying Gladiator, or that of the Farnese Hercules, but had more the resemblance of the leg of Old John Robinson's elephant. After taking his ease for a short time he departed perfectly satisfied.

MR. B. H. MILLER.—We are glad to see that this gentleman, a citizen of our county, was elected door keeper of the House at the organization of the legislature on Wednesday. He is a crippled Confederate soldier, and his election to fill this office does credit to the newly organized body. Whenever we see our countrymen ready and willing to admit the claims of these gentlemen of the empty sleeve and the wooden leg to the offices within their gift, we always feel that the act is in the right place. No fears need be entertained of a dereliction of duty on the part of any body of men selected to manage the interest of the country, where such tribunals are offered to the memory of "the cause that is lost." *Sparta Times and Planter.*

A FEARFUL.—To walk about the city yesterday and see the fine supply of juicy meats fresh and delicious, vegetables in the market. All this is necessary in Atlanta to live well or to have a plenty of greenbacks. As to passes, most both established and unsolicited, as well as heretofore, they are all here. Well, it is a satisfaction to eat, to enjoy your food. It was made to be enjoyed, and to taste good. Gustatory pleasure is as lawful as the pleasures of doing good, and he who eats it short by eating too fast, or doing indulging it, stumbles as much sin as he who denies to any other faculty its primitive gratification. The idea that appetite must be denied, is monstrous. Only its abnormal, perverted, and painful exercises requires restraint or denial.

THEATRICAL NEWS.—Janauschek will visit Atlanta during the season.

The Worrell Sisters are delighting large audiences in Philadelphia.

The Chapman Sisters are in Philadelphia.

John Robinson's circus goes into winter quarters at Cincinnati on the 20th.

Brick Pomeroy's Opera House at LaCrosse is advertised for sale to secure $25,000 alimony to his divorced wife.

George DeHaven and Andrew Haight, of the Great Eastern Circus, have parted company and will run separate shows next season.

Katie Putnam plays in Macon this week.

After a number of second rate theatres and variety entertainments in New York, the Parisian plan of admitting free all ladies accompanied by a gentleman has been adopted, with a marked increase in the regular attendance.

EMIGRANTS.—Yesterday morning and afternoon the trains came in from Macon bringing over two hundred colored people, men, women and children, going to Arkansas. Every day large numbers of white and colored people pass through our city going West. This is a matter of grave import, and one attended with serious consequences to the State. As a general thing those who go are just the class of persons who can ill be spared from Georgia. There are thousands of acres of land in the State that need cultivation. There are railways requiring laborers. Is not our soil capable of producing another blade of corn? Are we to continue to pay away thousands annually for that which produces the staff of life and which we might grow to a great extent at home? Are our town and city improvements in that happy state of forwardness as to need no further employment of labor? Are our water-works completed all over the State? Hundreds of our useful population are leaving to seek fresh homes, and fields and pastures new, and the result can but prove injurious to Georgia. Is there no way to check this emigration?

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.—The Atlanta Bar Association held its first regular meeting last evening at the office of Messrs. D. F. & W. R. Hammond, and elected, as its officers for the ensuing year, Colonel L. E. Bleckley, President; Hon. D. F. Hammond, First Vice-President; Colonel Samuel Well, Second Vice-President; Julius L. Brown, Secretary; Captain John A. Stephens, Treasurer, and Captain John Milledge, Corresponding Secretary.

Hon. Dennis F. Hammond delivered an able and eloquent address to the Association. We forbear comment, as we understand it will soon be published.

The Association will be addressed by Hon. Cincinnatus Peoples at its next regular meeting.

The former office occupied by ex-Governor Brown, in the Brown building, has, we understand, been secured for a permanent hall wherein the various meetings will be held in future.

It is the object of the Association to correct abuses and bring about a professional reform, fix a fee bill, establish office hours, and promote a more thorough, friendly and social acquaintance among its members.

We wish the movement success, and hope that every attorney in Atlanta will join this body, in order that it may the more successfully carry out its objects.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—We learn that some young gentlemen of the city have determined, if the weather is pleasant during the full moon of next month, to get up an excursion to Stone Mountain. It may be a little cool—somewhat out of season—but a moonlight excursion, and that, too, to Stone Mountain, is something to be desired. Some matches are made in heaven, but not all of them. We must except Stone Mountain, for we are convinced that not a few matrimonial engagements have their origin there. Even when this reporter was a boy, he remembers how some hours were passed beneath the oak trees at the mountain. During the uncertain age of courtship, such a grove as that at the hotel are always sought. Somehow they are like tender *billet-doux*—sweet like stolen kisses; interesting like clandestine meetings; jolly like confectionery and squeezes.

The reporter calls to mind an evening in the past, when a couple of bashful lovers sat beneath an oak, which stands now, and not far from the mountain. Heaven bless us, how stupid they looked. We could not help sneering at their helpless timidity. Her hand was by her side; he could at least have taken that. They were saying not a word, only silently gazing at the stars, not knowing even the difference between Venus and Neptune. She was a blonde. But the printers' devil calls for copy, and what is a blonde to him?

TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.—A convention of railroad ticket agents was held in this city yesterday. Major John B. Peck presided, and S. D. Hubbard, Jr., acted as secretary. But little of public importance was transacted. The following officials were present:

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—S E Carey, General Ticket Agent.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—A C Jones, General Ticket Agent.

Mobile and Montgomery Railroad—John T Pollard, General Ticket Agent.

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad—John B Peck, General Ticket Agent.

Georgia Railroad—J A Robert, General Ticket Agent.

Georgia Central Railroad—W F Shelman, General Ticket Agent.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad—W J Houston, General Ticket Agent.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—W H King, General Ticket Agent.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad—E R Dorsey, General Ticket Agent.

Richmond and Danville Railroad—J R Macmond, General Ticket Agent.

Western and Atlantic Railroad—B W Wrenn, General Ticket Agent.

Western, of Alabama—S D Hubbard, Jr., General Ticket Agent.

Jackson and New Orleans Railroad—C P Atmore, General Passenger Agent.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court.

In the matter of M Heyman & Bro., against whom a petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Frederick Jones & Co., counsel for defendant's demurred to the warrant of arrest, on the ground of insufficiency, and after argument, both pro and con, the demurrer was overruled and an order passed requiring the defendants to give bail in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars each, for their appearance at the court, from time to time, until duly discharged by the court.

The defendants demanded a trial by jury as to the act of bankruptcy, which will delay an adjudication until the regular term of the court in March.

The petitioners are represented by Hillyer & Bro. and Walter R Brown; the defendants by A W Hammond & Son, and Colonel Samuel Well.

Fulton Superior Court.

The court met yesterday morning at the usual hour. The case of Thomas N Peyden vs. W R Harris, trustee, etc., was concluded. The jury returned a verdict for defendant.

The case of John Fields vs. Thomas Kenney, was dismissed by consent of counsel.

Several other cases were also disposed of.

Wm H Freeman applied for, and obtained permission to sell some trust property in this city.

There was one presentment by the grand jury.

Finally the case of Holmes Sells, for the use, etc., vs. Wiley O'Shields, was taken up. Messrs F Tigner, M A Bell and A B Calberson, for plaintiffs; and D F & W R Hammond, for defendant.

Pending this trial court adjourned to this morning.

Justice and Notary Public Courts—1028th District.

Yesterday Justice Butt sent to jail, in default of a fifty dollar bond, one William Hall, colored. This gentleman, in a fit of abstraction, abstracted a box of sardines from the store of F E Block, our candy manufacturer. He was, however, reminded of this slight omission by Justice Butt, and will probably confine his future abstractions to himself.

Justice Sasseen also had a case of assault and battery between two Fifteenth amendments, Clark Gunby and Robert Jackson. The belligerent and chivalric Jackson was charged with giving Gunby's wife a whipping, which the husband alone is authorized to administer, and then only in very strong cases. He gave bond to appear before the City Court to answer for this grave offence.

POOR LITTLE THINGS.—This reporter met two little girls yesterday afternoon, wearing very short fancy dresses, and he noticed one of them seemed to have a very bad cough. What a cruel mother, thus to murder the innocent little thing. Why not dress your child comfortably and suitably. Put flannel on them, and the cold and hacking cough is apt to leave your child. Such garments are better for the little people, than showy outside trimmings which fashion commands.

THE station house was well filled last night. Twenty-six violators of the city law were put therein. Three only were white. One darky, Hardeman by name, was arrested for larceny, in that he stole a pair of blankets from the cars. He will be carried over to the State authorities.

Georgia Press Association.

ATLANTA, January 14, 1873.

Agreeably to the call of the President, the Press Association met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in the ball room of the Kimball House, when the Association was called to order by J. H. Estill, of the Savannah News.

J. R. Christian, of the Lumpkin Telegraph, Secretary pro tem.

The following papers were represented:

Christian Index—J J Toon.

Albany News—C W Styles.

Thomaston Herald—J C McMichael.

American Republican—C W Hanford.

Atlanta Constitution—W A Hemphill, E Y Clarke.

Chronicle and Sentinel—Henry Moore.

Central Georgian—J D Newman.

LaGrange Reporter—J T Waterman.

Macon Enterprise—R W Smith.

Talbotton Standard—J B Gorman.

Houston Home Journal—Edward Martin.

Dawson Journal—G R Westin.

Savannah Republican—Edwin DeLeon, H W Seudder.

Savannah News—J H Estill, J C Harris.

Washington Gazette—Dr H F Andrews.

Monroe Advertiser—J P Harrison.

Plantation—C R Hanleiter.

Sparta Times and Planter—Frank L Little.

Southern Watchman—J H Christy.

Calhoun Times—W R Rankin.

Barnesville Gazette—B T Pound.

Covington Enterprise—J W Anderson.

Southern Home Journal—J Sheat.

Lumpkin Telegraph—J R Christian.

Cuthbert Appeal—J R Christian, proxy.

Columbus Sun—G A Miller.

Atlanta Sun—Hon. A H Stephens S A Echols, C H C Williugham.

Griffin Star—F S Fitch.

Talbotton American—J L Dennis.

The following papers were admitted into membership with the Association:

Blackshear Southern Georgian—J T Allen.

Barnesville Patriot—Dr J O O Blackburn.

Talbotton Manager—J W Chapman.

Lumpkin Independent—W H Harrison.

Valdosta Times—Charles E Pendleton

Georgia Home Journal—Rev Foshua Key wies.

Extension Messenger—J B Reese.

Atlanta Herald—A St-Clair Abrams, R A Alston, H W Grady.

Sandersville Herald—J G M Medlock.

Jefferson News and Farmer—W C D Roberts

At this point, the Honorable A. H. Stephens was announced, and was escorted to a seat as a representative of the Atlanta bar. He was cordially welcomed by the President of the Association. To which Mr. Stephens appropriately replied

Captain B. H. True, of the South, New York: Mr. R. A. Harrison and Mrs. Howe, of the Record and Repository, were invited to seats upon the floor.

The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to memorialize the Legislature in regard to the press tax was called for.

Colonel E. Y. Clarke, the chairman, reported that the bill had been prepared and laid before the last Legislature, with the result known.

A lengthy argument ensued, after which Colonel Clarke moved that the committee be discharged and a new one appointed.

The motion was amended by Mr. Fitch, that the new committee consist of one from each Congressional District and two from the State at large.

Whereupon the President declared Colonel Clarke's motion in order, which was put and carried.

Colonel Clarke requested the President not to appoint him upon the committee, and suggested the Hon. A. H. Stephens for the State at large.

The report of the Executive Committee, on the subject of "patent outsides," was called for. The chairman stated that a formal report would be made in the afternoon.

Colonel Styles moved that a committee of three, one from Augusta, one from Atlanta, and one from Columbus, be appointed to draft suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. Thomas Bagland, late of the Columbus Enquirer, and of General A. R. Wright, late of the Chronicle and Sentinel; which, as amended, by substituting Savannah for Augusta was passed, and Colonel G. A. Miller, of the Columbus Sun Edwin DeLeon, of the Savannah Republican, and Colonel I. W. Avery, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, were appointed said committee.

Colonel Styles, chairman of the committee on legal advertising, moved that the committee be discharged. Carried.

On motion, a new committee, consisting of five was appointed.

The association then adjourned to 3½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

KIMBALL HOUSE, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The convention assembled according to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The committee on the press tax was announced by the chair as follows:

For the State at large—Alexander H. Stephens, J. H. Christy.

First district—A R Lamar.

Second district—S R Weston.

Third district—C W Hancock.

Fourth district—G A Miller.

Fifth district—R A Alston.

Sixth district—J B Reese.

Seventh district—W H Rankin.

Eighth district—Henry Moore.

Ninth district—T M Peeples.

Also, the committee on legal advertising in place of the one discharged this forenoon was announced as follows:

J J Toon, S A Echols, F S Fitch, J T Waterman and W A Hemphill.

Colonel Styles moved that the committee on moralizing the Legislature in regard to taxes be authorized to alter, amend or modify the bill before drawn and presented to that body. Adopted.

By J T Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter:

Resolved, That at the May meeting of the association Mr C H C Willingham be requested to read an essay on "Country Newspapers;" Mr. A R Watson to read a poem, and Colonel E Y Clarke to deliver an address

The following letter from Colonel J. R. Sneed to the convention was read:

ATLANTA, GA., January 14, 1873.

Gentlemen of the Georgia Press Convention:

Although no longer a member of your honorable body, I avail myself of the occasion of your assembling together at the Capitol to perform a duty which lies near my heart, and which I have not heretofore had a suitable opportunity to discharge.

For near thirty years, and up to a very recent date, I have been actively engaged in the profession of journalism in our State, and I desire, on retiring from it, to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness which I have received at the hands of my brethren of the Press during that long period. I trust that nothing has been written or done on my part in a contrary spirit; if otherwise, I hereby recall it, and beg that it be forgiven.

In the second place—in the absence of suitable words—I feel called upon to give at least a heartfelt and earnest expression of my profound gratitude for the generous and cordial support you have recently accorded to me, in my aspirations to an office of state. Many of you have said far more than I deserved, while, almost without exception, you have given me the benefit of your good opinion and best wishes. This endorsement from a body of men who have known me long—who are noted for their intelligence, and accustomed to form opinions, not from caprice, but carefully and in view of public responsibility, I shall ever prize as the crowning honor of my long editorial career. Nor shall my estimation of the compliment be qualified by the fact that the representatives of the people have not thought proper to sympathise with your friendly sentiments, or endorse your favorable opinion of my deserts.

Be pleased, gentlemen, on my final retirement from the exhaustive labors and anxieties of the newspaper press, to accept, one and all, my best wishes alike for your professional success and your individual welfare and happiness. Fraternally yours,

J. R. SNEED.

Colonel Styles moved that the letter be received and spread on the minutes.

Colonel Christy moved that Colonel J. R. Sneed be invited to a seat in the convention.

The report of the Patent Outside Committee was received and the committee discharged.

The convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

J. R. CHRISTIAN, Secretary *pro tem*

MEETING OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—This body met yesterday at the Kimball House. It was about the largest meeting we have ever seen. A floor looking body of men seldom assembles. By reference to the proceedings elsewhere it will be seen that much business was dispatched. A pleasing incident was the appearance in his seat, as a member of the Press, of the Hon. A. H. Stephens. He was received with warm and hearty applause, and during the morning session gave the Association the benefit of sound counsel.

The Association meets this morning at 9½ o'clock.

Atlanta Manufacturers in Council.

One of the most important meetings ever held in Atlanta took place last night in the hall formerly occupied by the Chamber of Commerce on Broad street. Some fifteen or twenty of the manufacturers of Atlanta assembled there for the purpose of devising measures looking to their prosperity and success.

John C. Peck was called to the chair, and T. T. Key requested to act as secretary.

Interesting remarks were made by Dr. S. C. Hitchcock, A. Murphy, W. Goodman, J. J. Ford, J. J. Toon, and others, in regard to the heavy taxes imposed on manufacturers, and the necessity for concert of action among manufacturers in combining one another in their efforts to enlighten the public and educate the people to a liberal support of home enterprise.

The President spoke of the necessity of the speedy erection of a cotton factory in our midst to utilize the abundance of cheap labor in our midst now idle and profitless. He proposed to be one of one hundred to subscribe $100,000 towards building a cotton factory.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to report a plan of permanent organization on Tuesday night next. The president appointed J. J. Toon, Dr. S. C. Hitchcock, R. F. Lugley, F. E. Block and J. J. Ford as that committee.

The secretary was instructed to furnish a synopsis of the proceedings to the Sun and Herald, who were not represented by reporters.

The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday night. Every manufacturer in Atlanta should attend. This is an important movement for Atlanta.

Every dollar invested in home enterprise is so much added to our material wealth; every factory swells our population; every dollar spent in sustaining home institutions is that much retained in circulation in our midst. The mechanics must have houses to live in, clothes to wear, something to eat—in fact they contribute largely to the general prosperity.

By all means encourage, foster, stimulate and build up manufactures of all kinds in our midst. Atlanta is pre-eminently a manufacturing center.

THE NEW COUNTY QUESTION.

Debate in the House.

The debate yesterday in the House on the constitutionality and policy of admitting the new counties of Rockdale, McDuffie, Douglas and Dodge to equal representation in the House was spicy, and drew out some of the more experienced members and caused some of the new members to break the ice with their maiden efforts.

The speakers were arranged in the following order:

FOR MCDANIEL'S RESOLUTION,

Old Members—Bush, Dell, Pierce.

New Members—McDaniel, Tutt, Shewmake, Reese, Walsh.

AGAINST MCDANIEL'S RESOLUTION.

Old Members—Hudson, Hoge, Anderson.

New Members—Turnbull, Peabody, Mercer, Latham, Butt, Gibson.

ARGUMENT FOR THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. McDaniel, of Walton, made his first speech in favor of his resolution. He contended forcibly that while there was a constitutional inhibition against Stewart, Sturgis, Duncan and Buchan, taking seats in the House as representatives, there was none against inviting them to seats and compromising them as any other parties whose attendance was desired by the House.

Mr. Tutt, of Lincoln, won for himself, in his maiden effort, high reputation as an eloquent speaker. He contended that representation should be coupled with taxation, and common justice demanded that those four counties should not be disfranchised.

Mr. Shewmake, of Burke, with perfect ease of manner and polished speech, sustained that reputation he has so justly acquired for terseness and close logic. While the constitutional argument that the representation was limited to 175 was valid, it could not be denied that the Legislature had the right to create new counties, and had created these four counties. Congress had men from territories not entitled to seats as representatives, but who drew their pay as members.

Mr. Walsh, of Richmond, made his maiden effort. His sentences were well rounded, and his paragraphs not too lengthy. He contended against the injustice of demanding taxes from the people of new counties and refusing them even quasi representation in the House.

Mr. Reese, of Morgan, the handsomest man of the House, in a brief, but forcible, speech, advocated the resolution. It was his first effort, but demonstrated that in him old Morgan has an able and fearless representative.

Mr. Bush, of Miller, who is an old member, sensible, and who goes to the point direct, sustained the resolution in his strong and engaging style.

Mr. Dell of Scriven, though brief in his remarks, always manages to cover the points, and sustains his positions with marked ability.

Mr. Pierce of Hancock, the "young man eloquent," of the House, though chairman of the Judiciary Committee reporting the resolution declaring the new counties not entitled to representation, yet supported the resolution on the ground of sheer justice to the new counties. These new counties were created by lawful authority, and were recognized by the Governor and all other departments of the government except the Legislative!

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Turnbull of Banks, who is self-poised and graceful; with elegance of diction, spoke earnestly against violating the plain provisions of the constitution. While he sympathized with the gentlemen to be affected by the resolution, he must vote to adhere strictly to the constitution

Mr. Peabody of Muscogee is a ready and close debater. He grapples with his subject at once, and deals no unnecessary blows. These counties were taxed as citizens of the State and not counties. They were represented in the Senate. It was no hardship upon them. They paid no more taxes now than formerly. The creation of the new counties was demanded by State necessity, but by local wants. To adopt the resolution would be to engraft a new branch of the assembly—that of delegates.

Mr. Mercer of Chatham is a smooth and elegant speaker. While he sympathized with the gentlemen, he was bound to observe the requirements of the constitution. It was a question of constitutional law, and not one of sympathy.

Mr. Butt, of Marion, who possesses great dignity of mien and fine presence, cautioned the House against establishing so dangerous a precedent. He commanded the most marked attention.

Mr. Gibson of Burke made a fine effort in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Latham of Campbell was decidedly opposed to the resolution. If the members were entitled to anything, they were to seats as Representatives. The law did not recognise quasi-representatives or delegates. The Constitution was emphatically against their right to seats as representatives until a new apportionment was made. They could not be entitled to seats, and then the House in its wisdom saw fit to make a new apportionment, then they would be entitled to seats.

Mr. Hudson of Schley, in his earnest, disingenuous manner, contended that he had no more sympathy for these gentlemen than for any other citizen of Georgia. He was emphatically opposed to the resolution on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Hoge opposed the resolution because of its establishing a dangerous precedent. The tendency of the day was to evade the requirements of the constitution. We should obey the constitution, and if it hurt, why, it was still our duty to obey it.

Mr. Anderson, of Cobb, in his trenchant, bold, and captivating style, opposed the adoption of the resolution. He never fails to make a good speech.

Mr. Latham's resolution to invite the members from the four counties to seats during their stay in the city was adopted by a large majority.

AT a meeting of the members of the Atlanta Bar, held at the City Hall, January 14, 1873, to take action in reference to the departure of Judge John D. Pope for his new home in the West, on motion of Col. P. L. Mynatt, Gen. L. J. Gartrell was called to the chair, and T. P. Westmoreland requested to act as secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting and, on motion of Col. L. E. Bleckley appointed a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to-wit: Col. L. E Bleckley, Judge John Collier, Colonels N. J. Hammond, S. B. Spencer and John T. Glenn, to report suitable resolutions.

The committee, through their chairman, Col. L. E. Bleckley, reported the following resolutions, to-wit:

Whereas, The Hon. John D. Pope has for many years resided in our midst and has held the position of Judge of the Superior Court and United States District Attorney for Georgia, and has long been a practicing attorney at this bar;

Resolved, That in each of said positions he has discharged his duty with fidelity and ability, and, now that he leaves the field of labor for a new one in the West, we take pleasure in testifying to his sterling worth and merits.

Resolved, That, while we regret his departure from Georgia, we hope that he will find a more inviting and broader theater for his talents and ability, and take pleasure in expressing assurances of our kindest regards and best wishes for our friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be furnished Judge Pope.

On motion of Capt. E. P. Howell, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. L. J. GARTRELL, Chairman.

T. P. Westmoreland, Secretary.

Local and Business Notices.

TIRED, patience, health and strength, are saved by those who are the happy owners of the "Faithful" "Domestic." Office for its sale No. 4 DeGives Opera House.

jan12—d1w

A SCAMBLING dog, a troublesome cat, a crying child and a clattering sewing machine are enough to drive a body wild. But the "Domestic" sewing machine runs so silently that it quiets everything else in the household and produces happiness and tranquility. No 4 DeGives Opera House.

jan12—d1w

OIL! OIL!!—Just received, and at loads (100 barrel) best quality of Kerosene Oil.

jan14-3t J. T. HAGAN.

100 BARRELS of Kerosene Oil just received, and offered to the trade cheap.

jan14-3t J. H. HAGAN.

DROMEDE, with his lantern, searched the streets of Athens at mid-day for a "man." But if you would find a "ring" among Sewing Machines call at the office of the "Domestic," No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.

dec29-d1m.

HEADLEBERG OIL.—Warranted to be 175 degrees fire test—in bulk. For sale by

jan14-d3t J. T. HAGAN.

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & Bro., is at 36 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices.

dec28—d1f

"Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
Sewing at once with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt."

How much better to buy a "Domestic" Sewing Machine, and be lifted above such drudgery. Office No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.

dec24-d1m

NOTICE.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

THE petition of Cyrus W. Francis, Charles H. Morgan, Jacob H. Faller, John W. Hartsfield, Albert Watts, and their associates, respectfully showeth, that they desire to transact business in said county, under the corporate name of the "FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA." That the objects of said Association are to maintain religious worship, and to acquire and hold real and personal property, and to do all such acts as are necessary for the legitimate execution of this purpose, and pray that your petitioners, their associates and successors, together with such other persons as may here after become members of said Association, be made a body politic and corporate, under the name of the "First Congregational Church of Atlanta, Georgia," with all the rights and privileges pertaining to a private corporation, consistent with the laws of this State and of the United States, for the time of twenty years; that the city of Atlanta, and State of Georgia, shall be their place of doing business, and that this petition be recorded by the Clerk of this Court, and also be published once a week for one month in a public gazette in the city of Atlanta aforesaid, and that when said petition shall have been so recorded and so published, that said Court shall pass an order declaring said application granted. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc. This the 6th day of January, 1873.

GEORGE S. THOMAS,
Petitioners Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes.

jan11-d1awlm W. R. VENABLE, Clerk.

"THE FARMERS' CHOICE" FERTILIZER,

Containing the elements of plant food in the most natural proportions.

It is perfectly deodorized, quick in action, permanent in effect and unsurpassed in mechanical condition

MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. Stockell & Co., Nashville, Tenn

FOR SALE BY

ANDERSON & WELLS

No. 20 Alabama Street,

ATLANTA.... ....GEORGIA.

ja23—d1f

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entered into partnership with withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House

jan5—d6m

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA,

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (center known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.

jan4-d1f Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

THE ELLIOTT PLACE CALLED "SUMMERLAND," located on the Etowah river, seven miles from Cartersville, Bartow county, and one and a half miles from the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Contains fifty acres of best bottom land, more than half cleared. The house is of brick, built in the best manner, two and a half stories, with No. 1 tin roof; contains sixteen rooms, plastered throughout, with marble mantles down stairs, and three grates. There is also on the place a fine brick smoke-house and necessary outbuildings of wood, fine orchard and flower-garden. Terms easy. Address

DR. W. H. ELLIOTT,
nov28-1am6f Savannah, Ga.

NEW HOTEL

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan18-d1f W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

HEARD HOUSE,

LaGrange.....Georgia.

BY GEORGE C. HEARD.

THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplied with the best the market affords. Porters will be found at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take charge of baggage.

feb28-d1f

"A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS.....Proprietor.

jan15—d1f

Sims House,

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,

THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairing and refurnishing. The tables always supplied with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate.

jan15-d1f

POSTPONED,

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Jas Van Noss, in the following case, to-wit:

John Van Noss versus Benjamin Hamilton.

I have levied upon, as the property of Benjamin Hamilton, 10 acres, more or less, lying in the fork of the Lawrenceville and Brown's Bridge road, near the town of Gwinnett Court House, and the 21st of Gwinnett, being part of original land lot No. 108, in the 5th District of said county and State, and being the place whereon Dr M F Hopkins now resides.

Also, land lot No. 154 in said district, county and state.

Also, 171 acres, original land lot No. 178, adjoining lots of Henry Clark, David Turner, E H Johnson and others.

Also, lot of land No. 11, in 8th district, said county and State, containing 202 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements upon the same, levied upon as the property, and will sell the same at public outcry at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, January 14, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
jan5-d1aw5w Unit'd States Marshal.

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA.

WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the traveling and business public. Every attention will be given to guests. The House is kept open from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M. The Conductors of the Night Trains, and Porters of the House are at the depot for the benefit of guests.

april-d6m

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. [illegible] Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

Opposite O H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

I NEVER TALK.

I hate the nasty scandals
About people, day to end to,
Stinging like the vile mosquitos,
I never talk, oh! no.
Now, there's pretty Nellie Miller,
I've heard her cousin say,
That her pink and white complexion
Could all be washed away.
But I don't believe a word of it,
She's like the lilies fair,
Though she shouldn't black her eyebrows
And wear two shades of hair.

I don't wonder that the horrid men
Are always poking fun
At their betters when, for gracious me!
How women's tongues do run.
Only an hour ago I heard
That Mrs. William Lee
Is seen on Broadway every day
With handsome Doctor D.
I don't believe a word of it;
What would his patients do
If he spent every day with her,
And every evening too?

And then young Jones, they say he drinks
And don't we know his wife?
I never saw him drunk but ten
Or twelve times in my life;
And I have known them quite a month,
Yes, six weeks and a day;
And as for her, she dresses well,
Somebody has to pay.
Dear me, dear me, this world is queer!
How can folks gossip so?
It's wrong, unkind, unchristianlike—
I never talk, oh! no.

NAPOLEON.

His Domestic and Social Life.

The domestic life of the Emperor Napoleon was marked by few serious crosses. The *chroniques scandaleuses* of Paris for the past ten or fifteen years have not failed, it is true, to couple his name with events of a private nature which were not altogether of a kind to insure that family peace which doubtless even crowned heads, in common with mere ordinary mortals, anxiously desire. Thus, at various times within the period mentioned, the names of such intriguing women, beautiful and bold, as Mrs. Howard and Marguerite Bellanger, have floated to the surface in connection with that of the Emperor. In regard to the latter, her "case" was made the subject of an investigation by the Court of Cassation—the facts concerning which came out during the Commune in Paris—and the finding of the court exonerated the Emperor from the allegations made by La Bellanger—allegations which, it is whispered, having reference to the birth of a son, induced the Empress to make her mysterious visit to Scotland, where, piqued at the scandal, she remained until her imperial spouse's honor was vindicated by the decision of the high court of France. Beyond these ripples upon the surface of his married life, that part of the Emperor's existence which was passed behind the curtain of home, as it were, was devoted to the cultivation of the affections of a husband and parent. It was a common sight to see the imperial couple, with their son, the Prince Imperial, when at the Tuileries, walking in the early morning in the gardens of that palace, or, when at Fontainbleau, in the same way catching the early morning air in the English garden at that place. They would thus walk until eleven o'clock, usually, when breakfast, at which all the family would assemble, would be ordered. So much of his outdoor recreation while driving was taken in company with the Empress and their son that to the public at least their relations seemed very happy. Doubtless much of this domestic tranquillity was due to two causes—first, that the marriage between Napoleon and Eugenie de Montijo was a marriage of love on the part of the former at least; and, second, that the virtues and excellences of the Empress as wife and mother have never been impugned, unless they were so impugned by some vulgar brawler of Montmartre or crazy radical of Belleville.

THE STORY OF MISS HOWARD.

A melancholy interest attaches to the fate of Miss Howard, whose name is better known than the circumstances of her life. The story, as given in the detail by Griscelli, is as follows: "One night of such fog as they have in London, a man was walking in the Haymarket. His height was some five feet and several inches; he was thick-waisted, short-legged, with a pallid face, small eyes, mustaches, buttoned to the neck and carrying in his hand a loaded cane, without any hat. The passersby might have taken him for a policeman. Suddenly a door gave entrance to a lady elegantly dressed. The man exclaimed, "Hallo, madame, alone so late, and such bad weather?"

"Without any invitation, he followed the lady, who, arriving in her parlor and thinking him a civil policeman, offered him two shillings.

"'Madame! Money—to me?'

"'And who are you?'

"'I am the Prince Louis Napoleon.'

"Next day the conspirator of Strasburg and Boulougne, the escaped from the fortress Ham, re-called himself to the memory of his followers by sending them some English gold with which to still conspire against the government that had twice left him his life. From this day the misery which had overwhelmed the son of Admiral Verhuel was driven away by the bank notes of Miss Howard to Paris and had taken for her a house, No. 14 Rue de Ciry. Miss Howard, who had given 8,000,000 (of francs) to Napoleon to the moment of his elevation, was considered and considered herself as the future Empress. But the daughter of Albion counted without him who 'when he speaks, lies; when he is silent, plots.'

"One day Napoleon sent Miss Howard to Havre in company with his accomplice, Mocquart, promising to come and see her upon the Sunday. Saturday he married Mlle Montijo. Taking her tea the morning of the day when she should receive the visit of him who owed everything to her, Miss Howard read of the marriage in the Moniteur Officiel. Precipitately leaving the Hotel Frascati, she engaged a special train and reached her home in Paris, where she saw the strangest spectacle. Furniture, cushions, papers, notes, letters, contracts—some were broken, others emptied, and others stolen. Pietri, warned by a dispatch from Mocquart, had gone to No. 14 Rue de Ciry. He was able to hear, and others heard like him, the insulted woman call Napoleon, assassin, swindler, and robber. Next day, upon her awakening, Miss Howard was saluted by Mmes. Fould and Fleury with the title of Countess of Beaurregard. At the same time they gave her the deeds of ownership to a property bearing this name, situated upon the route of Versailles.

Several months later the new countess left France and established herself in Florence, where she built a splendid palace upon the banks of the Arno. But ten years after ennui seized her, and she wished to again see Paris. Every day at the moment when Napoleon and the Empress came from the Tuileries Miss Howard showed herself in superb equipage and dazzling toilet. Rumor said that the Empress was furious. Some days after a performance at the Italiens, during which the Englishwoman, covered and occupying a box directly in front, had amused herself by eyeing through an opera glass the one who had stolen the 'Polecn, Miss Howard was found suffocated in her bed."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The resemblance of Louis Napoleon to his uncle and the devotion of his mother, Hortense, to her mother's husband, even after their divorce, had much to do in originating the scandal relative to his origin. Some writer who saw Louis Napoleon in 1863 described the expression of his face as containing "the mystery of the Sphynx and the cunning of the Jew."

Another writer calls the Romanism of his nose "the hook of the hawk rather than that of the eagle." Undoubtedly his features were not attractive, and not all the circumstances of splendor surrounding him, not all the romance of his life, and not all the effect which such considerations produce upon the most phlegmatic and philosophic of minds could deprive his countenance of its indefinable but unmistakable repulsiveness. Indeed the absence of all trait was the only decided trait about it. It was perfectly expressionless, whether in animation or repose. His face was a blank, or rather a blight. It may have been capable of conveying some expression years ago, but of late years he had schooled himself into an imperturbability of expression that left his face a mystery. The eyes were dead, the complexion livid, the mouth, even when smiling, inanimate; the muscles of the whole face at once rigid and relaxed; and the contemplation of the visage altogether left a most uncomfortable impression, no matter what one's predictions in favor of the man himself.

In the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of George W. Lay, in Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of George W. Lay, of Calhoun, in the county of Gordon in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district.

WM. J. CANTRELL, Assignee,
Calhoun, Ga.
dec31-d1aw3w

NOMS DE PLUME.

Secrets of the Printing Office Divulged.

The following are the names of some of the popular authors who use noms de plume some of whom however are dead:

Miles O'Reilly—Charles G. Halpine.
Sam Slick—Judge Haliburton
Fanny Forrester—Mrs. Emily Chubbuck Judson.
Macarone—George Arnold.
J. Ross Dix—George Spencer Phillips.
Geoffrey Crayon—Washington Irving.
Porte Crayon—Col. D. H. Strother.
Grace Greenwood—Mrs. Lippincott.
Christopher North—John Wilson.
Historicus—W. Vernon Harcourt.
Bella Brittan—Hiram Fuller.
Estelle—Miss Elizabeth Bogart.
Carleton—Charles G. Coffin.
Simon Suggs—Bird H. Young.
Dunn Browne—Rev. Samuel Fiske.
Uncle Paul—Samuel Bornham, Jr.
Hosea Biglow—James Russell Lowell.
Holme Lee—Mrs. Harriet Par.
George Elliott—Mrs. (Evans) Lewis.
John Phœnix—Lieutenant Derby.
Violet Vane—Mrs. Jane L. Howell.
Leone Leoni—J. D. Osborn.
Ella Elwood—Ellen Shade.
Sentinel—Mr. Bogart.
Father Prout—Rev. Francis Mahony.
Mark Twain—Samuel Clemens.
Quevedo Redivivus—R. W. Wright.
Louisa Mullbach—Clara Mundt.
Inigo—Charles H. Webb.
Helen Mar—Mrs. D. M. F. Walker.
Annie Thomas—Mrs. Pender Cudlip.
Tim Bunker—Rev. Wm. Cliff.
Pisistratus Caxton—E. Bulwer Lytton.
Frederick Mohr—Dr. Charles Reidhof.
Bristol Bill—Henry Hyde Parker.
Marian Harland—Mrs. Terhune.
Peter Punever—Lawrence M. Greenleaf.
Glance Gaylord—Warren J. Bradley.
Oliver Optic—W. T. Adams.
Druid—Henry W. Flint.
Rose Rayland—Mrs. N. R. Mortimer.
A. L. O. E.—Miss Charlotte Tucker.
Lillia Lindon—Mrs. Angie Graves.
Mimie at Home—Mary A. Dunham.
Fanfan—Mrs. F. B. Smith.
Bi Slocum—E. R. Kidder.
Ringbolt—Captain John Codman.
Hans Patrick LeCesner—J. L. Bowman.
Goth—George Alfred Townsend.
The Fat Contributor—A. M. Griswold.
Sophie May—Miss —— Clark.
Mignonette"—Mrs. Emily H. Moore.
Blue Jacket—Lieut. H. D. Smith.
Onida—Miss LaRame.
Hope Mayne—Mrs. E. Anderton.
Lenial Slab—D. S. B. Johnston.
Hautboy—John Harper.
Effie Lawton—Mrs. S. May Bell.
Gail Hamilton—Miss Abigail E. Dodge.
Florence Percy—Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.
Timothy Titcomb—Dr. J. G. Holland.
W. Savage North—Wm. S. Newell.
Orpheus C. Kerr—Robert H. Newell.
Mrs. Partington—B. P. Shillaber.
Artemus Ward—Charles F. Brown.
Petroleum V. Nasby—D. R. Locke.
Doesticks, P. B.—Mortimer Thompson.
K. N. Pepper—James M. Morris.
B. Dadd—J. H. Williams.
Mace Sloper, Esq.—C. G. Leland.
Josh Billings—Henry W. Shaw.
The Disbanded Volunteer—Joseph Massett.
Jeemes Pipes—Stephen Massett.
Ned Buntline—E. Z. C. Judson.
Daisy Howard—Myra Daisy McCrum.
Cousin May Carleton—Miss M. A. Egris.
Edmud Kirke—J. R. Gilmore.
Country Parson—A. K. A. Boyd.
Mary Clavers—Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
Currer Bell—Charlotte Bronte.
Village Schoolmaster—Charles M. Dickinson.
Owen Meredith—Son of Lord Lytton Bulwer.
Barry Cornwall—Wm. Proctor.
Author of John Halifax Gentleman—Miss Dinah Mulock.
Ik Marvel—Donald G Mitchell.
Jennie June—Mrs. Jannie Croly.
Fanny Fern—Sara Payson Willis Parton.
Howard Glyndon—Miss Laura C. Reddon.

Reading Notices.

WHY has Sozodont become the staple Dentrifice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

jan14-d1w&w1t

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a co. gh or "slight cold" which would yield to a trifle remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" gives sure and almost immediate relief.

jan14—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

DO NOT DESPAIR.—Your cough can be cured. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant is the remedy. Thousands attest its efficacy. Try it

jan14—d1w&w1t

I WRITE you to certify that I have used DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR in my family with complete success.

J. W. D. BIRD,
Chattahoochee, Florida.
jan14—dco-d1w&w1t

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov12-d&w12w

THE PUREST AND STRONGEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. nov12-d&w12w

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.

nov30—d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct3—d1y New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the costing of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

dec25—deodly

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. dec28-d1w6m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master-Spirits of the World, AND THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 20 to 100 copies in a few hours. Circulars free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, (Southeast), St. Louis, New Orleans. nov26—d&w13t-4-6-8-10-17

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLEAN SOAP is made from the best materials and entirely perfumed. Sold in place of common soap, buy it, you will like it. WILLIAMS, LANGHORN & CRANE, nov28-3m Wholesale Agents.

CHOICE HOTEL,
Corner Broad and Ridge Streets,
ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
dec4-1y LEWIS A. CRAIG, Clerk.

J. J. FORD'S

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

AND

Blacksmith Shop,

Corner of Line and Prior Streets.

IN consequence of the steady and heavy increase of his business, J. J. FORD has been compelled to move to more commodious quarters. A large, two-story and conveniently arranged building, which has been built expressly for him, to be used in Manufacturing, Repairing and Painting.

Coaches,

Barouches,

Phætons,

Victorias,

Brets,

Rockaways,

Buggies,

Charlots,

Caleches,

Wagons, etc.

Having secured the services of

Experienced Mechanics,

and being prepared for all kinds of work done in a First-Class

Carriage

Manufacturing

Establishment,

he respectfully invites a fair share of patronage from the public.

In connection with his Carriage Factory, and in the same building he has ample arrangement for doing all kinds of

Blacksmiths' Work,

And he feels confident that the public will give him a trial.

dec1-3m

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Freidler's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any orders shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. U. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.

J. STIFEL & Co. FRED. FREIDLER.
dec19-d3m

Select School for Boys.

PROF. J. A. RICHARDSON will open a Select School for Boys, on second floor over D. C. Townsend & Co., corner of Broad and Mitchell streets, on first Monday in January, 1873. For particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
dec10—d1f Box 101 Atlanta.

Sterling's Southern Series

Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers. FIRST LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—Gentlemen: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which, you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of time at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be something offensive or sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the Sterling Series a generous recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be sooner achieved by producing, or rendering possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24, 1872.

J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers, Macon, Georgia.
aug5-d1f

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain ROute,

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive Rome at 10 P M, making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving Selma at.....9 30,
and making close connections with trains of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at

Meridian	4 45 P M
Jackson	12 00 night
Vicksburg	3 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	8 45 A M
Mobile	1 30 P M
New Orleans	1 50 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8:30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PEUS,
General Passenger Agent, Patons, Ala
H. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
READ CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
june6—d1f No. 4 Kimball House.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50 A M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 25 P M
Leave Montgomery	6 00 P M
Arrive at Mobile	6 10 P M
Leave Montgomery	6 00 A M
Arrive at Mobile	7 30 A M
Leave Montgomery	8 00 A M
Arrive at Mobile	5 35 P M
Leave Mobile	8 30 A M
Arrive at New Orleans	5 25 P M
Leave Mobile	5 45 P M
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50 P M

Passengers leaving here at 6 00 P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Centra sissippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route.

296 Miles shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,

AVOIDING 314 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

AND THAT IN THE BEST STYLE.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When a sufficient number desire special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The present direct line to the Southwest, via Selma and Mobile Railroad, is now unbroken to all connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boat, Bar Omnibus fare charged on the Road. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okolona
and Corinth, Miss.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Be checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FORRACER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july20—ed1f dec6-d1f

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO. are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and making close connection with the Cars at Duluth at 4 o'clock P. M., and leaves Cumming at 10 A. M., and arrives in Duluth at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, in time to connect with the up train. Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—d1f

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8:30 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta	5:15 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5:40 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5:15 " A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta	5:15 " A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:45 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6:30 " P. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	6 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	8 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	10 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45 A M
Leaves Macon	2:35 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25 P M
Arrives at Macon	1:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:30 P M
Leaves Macon	12:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:05 A M
Arrives at Macon	2:30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9:30 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5:35 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9:30 A M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:37 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4:35 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:15 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	1:00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	9:25 A M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	4:15 P M
Arrives at Dalton	8:47 P M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FROM DALTON.

Leaves Dalton	6:30 A M
Arrives in Atlanta	1:32 P M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah at	8:25 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8:30 A. M.
Leave Kingston	9:00 A. M
Arrive at Rome	10:00 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10:00 P. M.
Leave Kingston	1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Rome	8:05 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Leave Atlanta	2:30 A M	9:30	P M
Arrive Chattanooga	6:37 P M	6:30	A M
Arrive Nashville	12:50 A M	1:05	P M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30 A M	8:20	P M
Arrive Memphis	2:10 P M	2:25	A M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30	P M
Arrive Hickman	12:30 P M	12:01	A M
Arrive Union City	10:30 A M	10:20	P M
Arrive Columbus	10:00 noon	12:00 m'd't	
Arrive St. Louis	10:15 P M	8:30	A M
Arrive Louisville	8:40 A M	9:55	P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	8 00 P M
Arrives at West-Point	12 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 50 A M
Arrives at West-Point	11 46 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	2 25 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 10 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMILTON'S BUCHU AND DANDELION,

Removes from the blood, the cause of **Rheumatism**, by increasing the action of the KIDNEYS AND LIVER. These are the scavengers of the system, and carry out its waste particles, which, if not carried out, become fruitful sources of disease and death. W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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